

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR GOALS AND IDEAS OF DAY OF TRIBUTE TO ALL FIREFIGHTERS

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 476 and all of America's firefighters, especially those who have died in the line of duty.

As a proud Member of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus, I think it is fitting and appropriate that we set aside time to pay tribute to our nation's firefighters, men and women who have dedicated their lives so that the rest of us can sleep in peace. The threat of fire and the calamity an actual fire often creates is a day-to-day concern for all our communities, not to mention the added threats of terrorism now confronting us.

In 1992, on behalf of the more than one million firefighters in over 32,000 fire departments nationally, Congress rightly created the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation to lead a nationwide effort to remember our nation's fallen firefighters and their families. Since its creation, this foundation has assisted many family members, helping them overcome the loss of their fallen champions. Within hours of the September 11th tragedy, the foundation established a process that used resources from across the country to provide the critical support that members of the Fire Department of New York City and their families needed.

This weekend the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation will honor the 442 firefighters who made the ultimate sacrifice in service to their communities last year, including those lost in the World Trade Center's disaster. Also to be honored are five firefighters from my state of New Jersey who served with pride and honor and who dedicated their lives to protect others in their communities. Willie Barns, George "June" Danielson, Jr., James T. Heenan, Alberto Tirado, and Lawrence James Webb are New Jersey's fallen heroes. They will be honored for their ultimate acts of valor this weekend. My prayers and the prayers of New Jerseyans everywhere will be with them and their families.

Madam Speaker, our firefighters and emergency personnel who stand at the ready to protect and help us around the clock deserve our support and dedication. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote YES on H. Con. Res. 476.

NATIONAL PUBLIC LANDS DAY

HON. ANÍBAL ACEVEDO-VILÁ

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 2, 2002

Mr. ANÍBAL ACEVEDO-VILÁ. Mr. Speaker, National Public Lands Day was celebrated

across the land—and in Puerto Rico last Saturday, September 28. This is an annual day of caring for our public lands with volunteers doing needed work to improve those special places we go for recreation and enjoyment of the outdoors.

More than 700 volunteers worked in the Caribbean National Forest, known as El Yunque, and at the San Juan National Historic Site. This is the third year Puerto Rico has joined this hands-on effort that is directed by the National Environmental Education & Training Foundation.

El Yunque is the largest block of public land on the island and one of the most popular recreation sites in Puerto Rico. Nearly a million tourists experience this lush tropical rain forest environment each year, recognized as the friendliest and most accessible tropical rain forest in the world. The Toyota Foundation coordinated efforts for an educational clean up activity with teachers and their environments clubs throughout Puerto Rico after having attended a one-day seminar on the importance of conservation of our island and around the world. Keynote speaker was Mario Davila, president of Toyota of Puerto Rico, who told volunteers of Toyota's worldwide commitment to the environment. Volunteers were enthusiastic and said they look forward to next year's National Public Lands Day.

The National Historic Site is the defense fortification that once surrounded the old, colonial portion of San Juan, including sandstone walls dating to the 1630s. Here, volunteers worked in the San Felipe del Morro Fort and on the recently designated trail.

I am delighted that so many were willing to give up a Saturday to join in this largest volunteer, hands-on effort to improve public lands—in Puerto Rico and in all 50 states and Guam.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON MISSING, EXPLOITED, AND RUN-AWAY CHILDREN

HON. JIM MATHESON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 2, 2002

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of the efforts that the President has taken in organizing the White House Conference on Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children. As you know, our country has been especially affected by the seemingly large number of child abductions over the summer. I am proud to say that I am an original co-sponsor of Representatives Frost and Dunn's National AMBER Alert Network Act, which was passed earlier this year by the US Senate.

Mr. Speaker, over 58,000 children were reported missing in 1999 according to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. While this number represents only non-family kidnappings, the anguish that parents and loved ones go through when any child becomes missing is indescribable.

Today, both the House of Representatives and the President took a leap forward in protecting our youth. The Judiciary Committee passed the Child Abduction Prevention Act, which significantly enhances the ability of our nation's law enforcement community to not only find missing children, but also prosecute their abductors. This bipartisan approach will improve the AMBER Alert programs in many states and establish a national coordinator to set up minimum standards for relaying information about abductions in a quick and efficient manner.

The bill also strengthens penalties for violence against children, including automatic first degree murder charges for child abuse and child torture murders, severe penalties for sexual abuse, kidnapping and sex tourism, and a "two strikes you're out policy" mandating life in prison for repeat violators.

Today the President hosted a White House Conference where he announced a new national standard for rapid-response electronic notifications. He also pre-empted Congress by creating a new coordinator at the Department of Justice tasked with improving coordination and cooperation between federal, regional, state, and local law enforcement communities.

I am very pleased the government and private organizations are realizing that they can help prevent kidnappings. On Tuesday, I was happy to hear that AOL will begin using the AMBER Alert system to notify more than 26 million subscribers in states and cities all over the country. This effort is to be applauded by Congress and the country and will hopefully encourage other businesses to begin taking a proactive approach to helping communities solve these crimes early and prevent kidnappings.

Mr. Speaker, while the role of the federal government in preventing these heinous crimes is very important, I must also say that I am proud of the efforts that communities have made. The outpouring of support for the families of those who have lost their children is exceptional. The AMBER Alert system only works when the community is involved. A number of kidnappings were foiled this year specifically because regular citizens paid attention and helped catch criminals.

LEACH-LAFALCE INTERNET GAMBLING ENFORCEMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 556, the Unlawful Internet Gambling Funding Prohibition Act.

In 1997, there were only 12 illegal Internet gambling sites. Today, there are close to 2,000. Testimonies received during Congressional hearings underscored that children and problem gamblers are the most frequent visitors to online gaming sites. Financial ruination

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

and despair are all too often the results for their families.

Most Internet gambling sites are based in the Caribbean or Central America, beyond the reach of the U.S. Justice Department. It is estimated that the American market generates up to 60 percent of their revenue. The local governments of these jurisdictions are also profiting from online gambling. For example, the Antigua and Barbuda governments are now licensing virtual casinos at a cost of \$75,000 to \$85,000 per site.

While the scourges of gambling addiction are well known, less understood is the fact that Internet gambling poses a serious threat to national security. A recent report by the General Accounting Office emphasized the concerns of law enforcement officials that gambling sites can serve as covers for illegal money laundering by terrorists and organized crime.

Enacting H.R. 556 would give law enforcement officials and bank regulators the necessary tools to crack down on illegal Internet gambling. Banks and credit card companies would be required to block payments to Internet casinos and other gaming operations, and accepting payment for illegal online gambling transactions would be a crime.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this common-sense legislation to help put a stop to illegal Internet gambling for the benefit and protection of American families and businesses.

IN MEMORY OF ROYCE MAGNESS

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of a longtime friend and outstanding East Texan, Royce G. Magness of Telephone, Texas, who passed away on August 30 at the age of 76 after a long illness. Royce was a prominent farmer-rancher who owned and operated Magness Farms for almost 50 years, and he was an influential leader in his community.

Royce was dedicated to his vocation and was well-respected for his abilities and his advocacy of farm issues. He was a member of the Fannin County Farm Bureau since 1964 and served as president from 1978 to 1983. He was elected to serve as a Texas Farm Bureau state director from 1983 to 1988, and in 1995, he was honored as one of 13 Texas Farm Bureau Pioneer Award winners from across the state. He was named Fannin County Fanner of the Year in 1988 by the Bonham Area Chamber of Commerce. At his funeral service, it was written that "he believed a man's greatest possession is his dignity and that no calling bestows this more abundantly than farming . . . He believed that farming, despite its hardships and disappointments, is the most honest and honorable way a man can spend his days on this earth."

Royce was a member of the Telephone Baptist Church, where he served as trustee, deacon, Sunday School teacher, and for almost 30 years as treasurer of the church. He was a charter member of the Fannin County Hospital Board, a member of the Fannin County Peanut Association and the Forest Grove Cemetery Board.

He is survived by his wife of 55 years, Jean; two sons and daughters-in-law, Jerry and Brenda Magness of Telephone and David and Shirley Magness of Royse City; a daughter, Marilyn Ackmann of Fort Worth; six grandchildren; two great-grandsons; sister Neva Lewis and husband Bob of Lantana, Fla; and many other family members. In his last weeks Royce spent countless hours with members of his family, retelling funny tales and recalling many happy memories of a lifetime spent in Telephone, Texas.

Mr. Speaker, Royce was a man of tremendous character and integrity. He loved his family, his community, his country, and the land on which he farmed—and to each of these he gave so much of himself. He will be missed by all those who knew him and loved him—but he leaves behind a powerful legacy that will endure. As we adjourn today, let us do so in memory of this great American, Royce Glen Magness.

COMMEMORATING 100 YEARS OF AAA NORTHWEST OHIO

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate 100 years of AAA Northwest Ohio. For a century, the company has provided quality service to people throughout its region.

Prior to the formation of AAA, a series of small automobile clubs served the 23,000 automobile owners across the country. In 1902 as more people began to own cars, these clubs formed into the federation American Automobile Association, AAA. In that same year, fifteen Toledoans came together to form the Toledo Automobile Club, later renamed AAA Northwest Ohio. Its first president was Dr. Lewis Liffirin. By 1947 the club boasted 10,000 members. Only 15 years later, in 1962, that number had reached 50,000 and in 1989 the milestone of 100,000 members was achieved. Today, AAA Northwest Ohio is over 150,000 members strong.

With its mission to offer the community "exceptional customer service and diverse member benefits along with a commitment to public safety" AAA Northwest Ohio strives to put the customer first. The association provides roadside emergency assistance, a full service travel and insurance agency, and its unique "triptik" maps for travelers.

I am pleased to recognize the invaluable service AAA Northwest has provided to its customers, and congratulate its employees past and present for a century of dedication and commitment to quality.

HONORING THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION GENESEE VALLEY REGION 2002 HEALTH ADVOCATES OF THE YEAR

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the United States House

of Representatives to pay tribute to both an outstanding organization, and an outstanding individual in my hometown of Flint, Michigan. Mott's Children's Health Center has been selected as the 2002 Corporate Health Advocate of the Year and Gloria R. Bourdon has been selected as the 2002 Individual Health Advocate of the Year by the American Lung Association of Michigan-Genesee Valley Region. They will be recognized for their achievements at the 2002 Health Advocate of the Year Awards Dinner on October 30th.

Mott Children's Health Center was founded in 1939 by C.S. Mott to "serve borderline medically indigent children of Genesee County." Today they offer a wide array of services including adolescent services, referral programs, child health strategies, pediatric dentistry and school and neighborhood programs for parents, caregivers and their children. Along with direct services, Mott Children's Health Center has also played a vital role in advocating for children's health issues. Mott Children's Health Center sponsors a number of conferences, workshops, and presentations all with the health of children as their number one priority.

Gloria Bourdon began her career in 1987 at Pinconning Area Schools and Linden Area Schools, teaching children the fundamentals of healthy lifestyles. Through the years since then, Gloria has expanded her classroom doctrine of healthy living and today she is the Director of Health, Safety, and Nutrition Services for the Genesee County Intermediate School District. Her job places her in charge of the health of students in 32 public schools, 9 public academies, and 14 private schools. Through her years of hard work and dedication to children, Gloria has received the Genesee County Child Advocacy Award, the Michigan Association of School Boards Health and Safety Award and the Rainmaker Award presented by HealthPlus.

Mr. Speaker it is indeed an honor and a privilege for me to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to the Mott Children's Health Center, and to Gloria R. Bourdon for their years of dedication to the health and education of our most cherished resource on the planet, our children.

RECLAMATION RECREATION MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the attached letters for H.R. 5460 be submitted for the RECORD under General Leave.

As you know, H.R. 5460 passed the House under suspension of the rules on Tuesday, October 1, 2002. These letters are an exchange between the Committee on Resources with the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Science, concerning the mentioned legislation.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, October 1, 2002.

Hon. JAMES HANSEN,
Chairman, Committee on Resources, Longworth
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HANSEN: I am writing with regard to H.R. 5460, to reauthorize and amend the Federal Water Project Recreation Act, which was referred to the Committee on Resources on September 25, 2002. This legislation affects programs under the jurisdiction of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

I recognize your desire to bring this bill before the House in an expeditious manner. Accordingly, I will not exercise my Committee's right to a sequential referral of the legislation. By agreeing to waive its consideration of the bill, however, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure does not waive its jurisdiction over H.R. 5460. In addition, the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee reserves its authority to seek conferees on provisions of the bill that are within its jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this legislation. I ask for your commitment to support any request by the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee for conferees on H.R. 5460.

I request that you include a copy of our exchange of letters in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during consideration on the House Floor. Thank you.

Sincerely,

DON YOUNG,
Chairman.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, October 2, 2002.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, Rayburn House Office
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 5460, to reauthorize and amend the Federal Water Project Recreation Act, and for other purposes. As you know, scheduling this bill for Floor consideration was a last-minute decision on the part of our Leadership, and I apologize for not consulting with you earlier about this bill and its unintended affect on programs within the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure's jurisdiction. Fortunately, when the House considered the bill yesterday on the Floor, we were able to pass it with an amendment worked out between our staffs which should resolve your concerns.

In response to your letter, I agree that by not pursuing a sequential referral of H.R. 5460, you did not waive your jurisdiction over the bill. Moreover, in the unlikely event that a House-Senate conference should be required on H.R. 5460, I would support your request to have Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure represented on that conference for matters within your Committee's jurisdiction. As requested, I also plan to insert both your letter and my response in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Thank you again for your cooperation on this matter and for the good work of Susan Bodine of your staff.

Sincerely,

JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, October 1, 2002,

Hon. SHERWOOD BOEHLERT,
Chairman, Committee on Science, Rayburn
House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for agreeing to allow H.R. 4792, to reauthorize funding for the Water Desalination Act of 1996, and for other purposes, to be brought to the Floor of the House of Representatives as part of a larger legislative package dealing with water projects. H.R. 4792, authored by our colleague Mr. Horn, was referred primarily to the Committee on Resources and additionally to the Committee on Science.

It is my intention to include the text of H.R. 4792 as one of several amendments to H.R. 5460 and consider the resulting bill on the Floor under suspension of the rules this week.

By allowing this bill to be scheduled, I agree that the Committee on Science has not waived its jurisdiction over the measure, nor should this action be taken as precedent for other bills. In addition, in the unlikely event that a conference on H.R. 5460 becomes necessary, I would support the Committee on Science's request to be represented on that conference for those matters within its jurisdiction. Finally, I would be pleased to include this letter and any response you might have in the Congressional Record during debate on H.R. 5460.

Thank you again for your cooperation on this matter, and I look forward to seeing H.R. 4792 enacted soon as part of H.R. 5460.

Sincerely,

JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE,
Washington, DC, October 1, 2002.

Hon. JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman, Committee on Resources, U.S. House
of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HANSEN: On May 22, 2002, Mr. Horn introduced H.R. 4792, a bill "to reauthorize funding for the Water Desalination Act of 1996, and for other purposes," which was referred to the Committee on Resources in addition to the Committee on Science. It has come to my attention that you intend to include the text of H.R. 4792 as one of several amendments to H.R. 5460.

In deference to your desire to bring this legislation before the House in an expeditious manner I will not exercise this Committee's right to consider H.R. 4792. Despite waiving its consideration of H.R. 4792, the Science Committee does not waive its jurisdiction over H.R. 4792. Additionally, the Science Committee expressly reserves its authority to seek conferees on any provisions that are within its jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this or similar legislation which falls within the Science Committee's jurisdiction. I ask for your commitment to support any request by the Science Committee for conferees on H.R. 4792 as included in H.R. 5460 as well as any similar or related legislation.

I request that you include this letter as part of the Record during consideration of the legislation on the House floor. Thank you for your consideration and attention regarding these matters.

Sincerely,

SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT,
Chairman.

HOUSES OF WORSHIP POLITICAL SPEECH PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Houses of Worship Political Speech Protection Act (H.R. 2357).

While I am a strong defender of the fundamental freedoms of religion and speech, I am deeply concerned that H.R. 2357 could have serious unintended consequences. For example, this legislation would allow churches, mosques, and synagogues to make hard and soft money contributions to political campaigns, run issue advocacy advertisements for and against candidates, and use tax-free donations to sponsor political fundraisers. Simply by paying their tithing, parishioners could be contributing to a political campaign without their knowledge or consent. This would jeopardize the integrity of religious institutions and endanger the rights of citizens to choose who they will and will not support for public office. Tithes and offerings would be better spent feeding the poor and hungry, and helping other disadvantaged members of our society find hope and healing.

The primary mission of houses of worship is to save souls, comfort the afflicted, and uplift and inspire the people. Our Constitution guarantees the freedom of religion, and the government specifically exempts religious institutions from taxation in recognition of their crucial work. Religious leaders have, since the founding of our country, spoken out on moral and spiritual issues, serving as the catalyst for the anti-slavery and prohibition movements. I am extremely concerned that some spiritual leaders now feel they cannot adequately address moral issues without risking the loss of their church's tax-exempt status. I strongly support further investigation into the IRS regulations on political speech by tax-exempt organizations so a workable and appropriate solution can be found. However, H.R. 2357 is not the answer. While churches would be able to participate in political campaigns, involving their parishioners in electioneering and partisan politics would ultimately undermine their mission of hope and comfort.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing H.R. 2357 and working toward a more effective and appropriate solution to address the legitimate concerns of religious leaders.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR GOALS AND IDEAS OF DAY OF TRIBUTE TO ALL FIREFIGHTERS

SPEECH OF

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, before I begin, let me start by expressing my heartfelt sympathy for all the families and coworkers of firefighters who so valiantly responded to the call of duty. Is there anything more selfless than the bravery of a firefighter fighting to save the life of

others and in doing so losing his own? Their sacrifice will never be forgotten.

This October, the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, as it has every year since its creation by Congress in 1992, will lead a nationwide effort to remember America's fallen firefighters through a variety of activities. Since it began, the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Weekend has been an opportunity for a grateful nation to offer a tribute to firefighters who have died in the line of duty.

When people come to Washington, DC this year, we will celebrate the lives of 442 firefighters from 34 states who made the ultimate sacrifice. In some way, they have touched all our lives. They came from every walk of life, but were united by a calling to serve. For all of us, including myself, the tragic deaths of the 347 firefighters who rushed into the World Trade Center towers, give added poignancy to this year's memorial. Even more so because, forty of these brave men and women called my district home.

Living in the shadow of the World Center, the days after that tragic day were filled with funerals, wakes, and memorial services. Remembering those difficult days, I know the rest of the New York delegation shares my appreciation to the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation for their efforts to coordinate resources from across the country to provide logistic and peer support to the New York Fire Department's Counseling Service Unit after September 11. They mounted an unprecedented response effort to help families and co-workers through the critical early days and are now providing long-term emotional support for the fallen firefighters' families.

At the same time, it is important to remember that when we remember those who gave their lives, it is not just out of sadness, but it is also with a sense of pride. In these troubled times they evoke the courage of the American spirit. And we take comfort in the fact that our firehouses are still filled with brave men and women, waiting to answer that call to duty. For that we will always be grateful. Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that all of our colleagues will support this important resolution.

IN SUPPORT OF TAIWAN'S BID TO RETURN TO THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. SHELLEY BERKLEY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support Taiwan's bid to return to the United Nations. It is my understanding that a number of member-states have renewed their request that the UN General Assembly reconsider this legitimate and timely request. Taiwan is a vibrant multiparty democracy that serves as a beacon of hope to East Asia's population—most of which lives under the tyranny of authoritarian regimes. As the world's oldest and most enduring democracy, the United States has an obligation to voice its strong support for Taiwan's 23 million people to be represented in the UN. In just five decades, Taiwan has transformed herself into an established democracy as well as one of East Asia's economic "Tigers." It is inconceivable

to me that a peaceful, democratic member of the international community has not yet been offered membership to the UN. Taiwan is a peace-loving country that embraces the core values of democracy—liberty, justice, the rule of law and respect for basic human rights. Moreover, Taiwan is willing and able to carry out all UN Charter duties and obligations. With respect to the Chinese mainland, Taiwan has repeatedly sought a peaceful settlement to the political issues of concern to both countries. In recognizing Taiwan's peaceful intentions, the UN must encourage a dialogue between the two countries. Indeed, granting Taiwan UN membership would be an important first step toward permanent peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait. I urge my colleagues to support Taiwan's bid to return to the United Nations.

TRIBUTE TO TYSON BARNES

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute today to the late Tyson H. Barnes, Sr., of Kemp, Texas, who passed away in July at the age of 83. Tyson was a lifelong resident of Henderson and Kaufman Counties, a decorated veteran of World War II, a respected and dedicated teacher for more than 30 years and a beloved member of his community.

Tyson was born March 4, 1919, in Henderson County, the son of Robert H. and Lalla Tison Barnes. He graduated from Kemp High School in 1937 and entered the Army Air Corps in 1941, serving 29 months in the Pacific as a B-17 and B-24 pilot. His distinguished service resulted in his being awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and a Presidential Unit Citation.

After the War Tyson returned to Texas and received a Bachelors degree from Sam Houston State Teachers College and later a Masters degree from East Texas State University. He was employed by Henderson County Junior College for five years and in 1953, he joined the faculty of Kemp High School, where he taught Vocational Agriculture for 30 years. His legacy includes having taught several fathers and sons—and at one point, six of the seven School Board members had been students of his.

Tyson was a state president of the Future Farmers of America and a long-time member of Calvary Baptist Church, where he served as a deacon for many years. Later, he joined the First Baptist Church of Kemp.

Tyson is survived by his wife, Marie Barnes; daughter and son-in-law Marsha and Bill Walsh; son Tyson Barnes, Jr., brother John W. Barnes; grandchildren Braden and Brennan Barnes; a niece and nephew; four great nieces and two great-great nieces. He was preceded in death by his first wife, Frances Bland Barnes; brother Leslie Barnes; and sisters-in-law Alma Barnes and Doris Barnes.

Mr. Speaker, Tyson was a longtime friend of mine who distinguished himself in all that he did—in his service to our Nation in times of war, in devotion to his family and community,

in dedication to his calling as a teacher. Throughout his more than 30 years as a teacher, he influenced countless young people and helped instill in them the importance of hard work and of education—and he leaves behind a powerful legacy in Kemp. As we adjourn today, let us do so in celebration of the life of this outstanding man—Tyson Barnes.

DR. BENJAMIN REED

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise to recognize the passing from this life of Dr. Benjamin Reed, Physician Emeritus of Fulton County, Ohio. Dr. Reed joined our Creator on August 13, 2002 at the age of 80 years.

Born in West Virginia, Dr. Reed's grandfather was a country doctor, visiting his patients by horse and buggy. After receiving a teaching degree from Concord College in his hometown of Athens, Dr. Reed entered the United States Army. He served in the Pacific Theatre for three years, receiving both the Purple Heart Award and a bronze star. After his discharge he went to medical school, completing his medical degree in 1950. He then decided to open his practice in Fulton County, serving as Delta's doctor for 46 years! He even managed a two year stint as the village's mayor. Moving to Wauseon in 1974, Dr. Reed served as the medical director of three Fulton County nursing homes while continuing his Delta family practice.

In addition to his medical service to the people of Fulton County, Dr. Reed was a community leader. He was past president of the Fulton County Health Center's medical staff, where he served on the Board of Directors for eighteen years. He was a past president of both the Fulton County and Northwest Ohio Heart Associations; a member of both the Delta and Wauseon Chambers of Commerce; president of the Fulton County Medical Society and member of the Toledo Lucas County Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the Peer Review Organization in addition to volunteering in several other health related programs. All the while, he served Fulton County as coroner for 38 years.

If the measure of a man is the goodwill of his community, then Dr. Reed was peerless. A physician in the purest sense of the word, he was also a humanitarian, civic-minded, and a man of faith. He was well known and beloved by everyone, and his life touched countless people through the years. Those whom he met were made better for having known him.

Our condolences turn now to his wife Penny and their children David, Tom, and Nancy, and grandchildren Peter and Molly. May their love for this truly great yet humble man sustain them in their loss while memories offer some small comfort. May it hearten those grieving Dr. Reed's passing to know that the legacy he carefully built over nearly half a century will go on.

HONORING WILLIAM LUCY

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor William Lucy for his lifetime of pioneering work in the labor community.

William "Bill" Lucy was a native of Memphis before he came out west to attend the University of California, Berkeley. A civil engineer by trade, Lucy was an assistant materials and research engineer for Contra Costa County, California. In 1965, he became President of AFSCME Local 1675, Contra Costa County Employees. Lucy joined the AFSCME International staff in 1966 as the Associate Director of the Legislation and Community Affairs Departments before serving as Executive Assistant to AFSCME's late president, Jerry Wurf.

Bill Lucy was elected International Secretary-Treasurer, the second-highest ranking officer, of the 1.3 million member American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), AFL-CIO in May 1972. Lucy has since been re-elected every four years, most recently in 2000, resulting in a tenure in office of more than 30 years.

In addition to his position at AFSCME, Lucy is an important leader of the AFL-CIO. In October 1995, Lucy was named a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and is vice president of the Maritime Trades Department and Department for Professional Employees.

International affairs are of special interest to Bill. In November 1994, Lucy became the president of Public Services International, the world's largest union federation. He also serves on the boards of directors for the Africa America Institute, Americans for Democratic Action and the Center for Policy Alternatives.

He is a founder and the president of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists (CBTU), an organization of union leaders and rank-and-file members dedicated to the unique needs of African Americans and minority group workers. His devotion to the idea of staying within the African American Community has now opened many doors to the ranks of union leadership for the next generation which is comprised of all ethnic backgrounds.

In a nation with such a critical need for increased minority leadership and representation in the unions, William Lucy is the highest ranking African-American labor leader in the nation and innovative founder of several African American union councils. His is an example that continues to lead the mission in promoting unionized workplaces, as well as providing and maintaining positive role models for inner city youth in these troubled times.

I take great pride in joining Bill Lucy's friends and colleagues today to salute the extraordinary William Lucy.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY CELEBRATES 23 YEARS OF DEDICATED PASTORAL SERVICE OF BISHOP JEROME S. WILCOX AND FIRST LADY ELDER MAE E. WILCOX

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the commitment of bishop Jerome S. Wilcox and First Lady Elder Mae E. Wilcox to their congregants at Grace Cathedral Fellowship Ministries and to the extended community of central New Jersey.

From his call to service 35 years ago, Bishop Wilcox has taken a church of thirteen members and, through hard work and God's blessings, expanded his congregation to well over five hundred.

His call to the assistance of others was exhibited even earlier than his establishment of the then entitled Grace Cathedral First Born Church in 1979. Previously, he served his community as a Vice Principal of a local public school, even then excelling as a mentor and role model.

In addition to Grace Cathedral, Bishop Wilcox continues his good work in the greater central Jersey area with the Covenant Partners Association of Trenton New Jersey and the Surrounding Areas, with the Concerned Pastors, and with the Township Commission.

The service to Central New Jersey performed by Bishop and First Lady Elder Wilcox is impressive and commendable and I am proud to rise here today in their honor.

SENSE OF HOUSE THAT CONGRESS SHOULD COMPLETE ACTION ON H.R. 4019, PERMANENT MARRIAGE PENALTY RELIEF ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 2, 2002

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, last May 26, I voted with 239 of my colleagues to scrap the marriage penalty once and for all. We didn't vote to phase it out over ten years and then bring it back; we voted to get rid of it. Why? Because, above all, our tax code must be fair.

Is it fair to tax marriage? Is it fair to tell a young couple on the event of marriage that, aside from paying for the invitations, caterer, photographer, music, and reception hall, they'll have to pay an additional \$1400 in taxes every year? What kind of message are we sending to the American people when we can afford wasteful spending like tattoo removal programs, but are not willing to invest in marriage? Well, how's this for bringing home pork: phasing out the marriage penalty once and for all will return \$81.2 million to the 58,000 couples in the Second District of Nebraska. That way, they can spend their money the way they want.

I keep hearing from the other side of the aisle that tax cuts cost money. Who does it cost? It certainly costs the 175,000 couples in

my state of Nebraska, who pay the marriage penalty every year. But, it doesn't cost the federal government anything.

If we fail to work to make provisions of President Bush's tax cut permanent, the American taxpayers will experience the single greatest tax increase in U.S. history: more than \$380 billion in the year 2012.

Mr. Speaker, this tax is unfair, unnecessary, and wrong. It defies American morals, it defies logic, and it flies in the face of family values. Let's bring some common sense back to our tax code. Vote for this legislation.

HONORING MAXIE WALKER
WILSON

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay tribute to a longtime friend and a prominent member of the Overton, Texas, community, Maxie Walker Wilson, who passed away in June of this year at the age of 85. Walker was active in various projects throughout his life and was well-known as a cattle rancher, breeder and importer who traveled throughout the world in search of cattle.

As a result of his extensive travel, Walker was instrumental in improving the importation process of foreign cattle breeds to the United States and the building of a quarantine station in the Florida Keys by the United States Department of Agriculture. He served in various capacities for many cattle breed associations, including president of the American International Charolais Association, president of the American Charbray Association, director of the Texas Charolais Breeders Association, director of the Bluebonnet Charolais Association and a founding member of the East Texas Farm and Ranch Club.

Walker was a prominent leader of the Overton community. He served on the Overton School Board for six years and was president for a two-year term. He was active in the Boy Scouts of America and the East Texas Area Council and in 1960 received the Silver Beaver Award for outstanding service to the Boy Scouts. As a member of the Overton Chamber of Commerce, he was selected as "Outstanding Citizen of the Year" in 1964. He was also a member of the Overton Rotary Club and a lifelong member of the First United Methodist Church, where he served on many committees.

Walker's favorite pastime was the game of golf. He was active in the Overton Golf Association for many years and assisted in the development of the Overton Community Golf Course. He also was an avid quail hunter, a sport he enjoyed with his sons and close friends.

Walker is survived by his wife of 64 years, Winifred Wilson; sons and daughters-in-law Weir and Susan Wilson of Fort Worth, Dr. Steve and Charlotte Wilson of Tyler, and Barry and Pat Wilson of Big Spring; four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Walker was one of those men who dreamed big and worked hard to make those dreams come true. He was always active in his business, in his community, and with his family, and he will be sorely missed.

I am grateful that he was my friend, and it is a privilege today to join his family and many friends in celebrating the life of this great Texan, Walker Wilson.

REVEREND FRANK MUSGRAVE

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to a man whose life embodied the living Gospel, the Reverend Frank Musgrave. Reverend Musgrave, of Toledo, Ohio, passed from this life on Tuesday, September 10, 2002. A personal friend, Reverend Musgrave was a true servant and legendary figure of ministry and service whose love extended to our community as well as his church.

A Baltimore native, Frank Musgrave served four years in the Army Air Corps, then went on to pursue his degree in early childhood education. He met his wife Jane while both were students at Johns Hopkins University. Reverend Musgrave attended the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Massachusetts and was ordained in 1952. His first assignment was St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Toledo, where he remained until his 1991 retirement. Even after retiring, he continued ministry on a part-time basis in churches in Fostoria and Monroeville, Ohio and later at St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Toledo. He served the Episcopal diocese as well, as youth chaplain and examining chaplain for new clergy.

Fervently ecumenical, Reverend Musgrave served on the Toledo Ministerial Association and the Toledo Area Council of Churches as president and past president of the organizations. An "outstanding ecumenist who was ahead of his time" according to one associate, Reverend Musgrave would say, "... if the good Lord came down and put us all in a bag, shook it up, and rolled us out, we wouldn't know who we were anyway." He was very much a leader in the early years of the ecumenical movement, and remained a visionary for ecumenism. He is credited with starting Toledo's ecumenical Feed Your Neighbor Program, a comprehensive network of area churches providing groceries for those of our own community who do not have enough to eat.

A real labor minister, Reverend Musgrave was long a member of the Toledo Labor Management Citizen's Committee, and served as the organization's chair from 1975 to 1993. His voice of reason, coupled with tenaciousness and passion marked his tenure, as Reverend Musgrave guided the Committee into the cooperative entity which has become its hallmark.

Reverend Musgrave lived out Christ's teachings by zealously pursuing social justice and never backing down on his principles. His heart was with those among us most vulnerable, and he never lost sight that true Christian ministry served all people. Our community has been privileged to call him a true and enduring friend.

As he joins our Creator, he leaves to this earth his wife Jane and their children Amy and Jane, his brother and grandchildren. May they find comfort in the memory of this gifted and wonderful priest, family man and friend, com-

mitted activist and Christian. May he guide them and us from above on our journey forward.

NATIONAL COMMUNITY EDUCATION DAY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, "Partners-In Community Education," is the theme of the 20th Annual National Community Education Day to be observed in my hometown of Flint and across the nation on October 10, 2002.

Sponsored by the National Community Education Association (NCEA), this special day was conceived in 1982 to recognize and support strong relationships between communities and public schools and community colleges that serve them. NCEA believes that it is crucial to highlight the positive impact community education programs play in building community through parents and community involvement, lifelong learning and the establishment of partnerships with other organizations.

Community Education Day 2002: "Partners—In Community Education" emphasizes the importance of partnerships and collaboration by community education programs to positively impact the lives of children, youth, families and communities. In keeping with the theme of National Community Education Day NCEA has partnered with the After School Alliance, sponsor of Lights On Afterschool! to present both celebrations on October 10th. NCEA hopes that this joint observance will draw attention to the importance of community education programs not only in the lives of adults, families and communities, but as well as the need for more after school programs across the country.

Our children need a safe and nurturing place to go after school. Our community members need opportunities to learn, grow and enrich their lives. Adult education, GED, ESL, early childhood education, after school programs and enrichment programs for all ages are partners in community education and are celebrated as integral parts of community education programming.

Community education multiplies the richness of after school programs and opens the doors of schools buildings to everyone as it serves all ages in the community. National Community Education Day 2002 is co-sponsored by over 36 organizations, including the After-school Alliance, the Children's Defense Fund, the Council of Chief State School Officers, the National PTA, the National Assembly of Health and Human Service Organizations, and the U.S. Department of Education.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in calling attention to National Community Education Day.

UNREALISTIC CAPITAL GAINS TAXES

HON. JOHNNY ISAKSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, the American economy is sluggish, the Stock Market is at a six year low, and consumer confidence is declining. All this is happening in an environment of low inflation, historically low interest rates, and unemployment rate under six percent. What is wrong?

Our problem is capital held hostage by oppressive and unrealistic capital gains taxes. Today in America billions of dollars sit idle that would be otherwise available for investment were it not for capital gains taxes. Average Americans have mature stock, bond or real estate investments they would love to sell and reinvest their gain. This reinvestment would stimulate the economy, improve the stock market, and create jobs.

We should join the rest of the world and reduce or eliminate capital gains taxes. Such a suggestion raises the ire of many liberals who immediately would say such a cut would only help the rich, raise the deficit, and hurt the poor. I don't believe that for a moment. The facts are that 70 percent of the American people are investors not just the rich. Deficit increases would be minimal since current revenue projections from capital gains are low due to the economy. The poor would benefit because the economy would improve and job growth would begin.

Mr. Speaker, let us free the capital held hostage by capital gains taxes. I am so confident that a repeal of the capital gains tax would immediately stimulate the economy, create jobs and restore consumer confidence, I would be willing the sunset the repeal in three years. Why, because I believe the success would be so dramatic, Congress would never allow the capital gains tax to return.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE FLOODWALL MURAL PROJECT IN PORTSMOUTH, OHIO

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are pleased to rise today to congratulate the people of Portsmouth, Ohio, who will gather for the celebration and dedication of the Floodwall Mural Project on Saturday, October 5, 2002.

In 1992, Dr. Louis R. Chaboudy, a lifetime resident of Portsmouth, Ohio, looked at ways to change the massive Portsmouth floodwall along the Ohio River from a grim reminder of flood and destruction to something positive. After a visit to Steubenville, another Ohio River Setting outdoor murals, he envisioned murals depicting local history painted on the massive concrete wall in Portsmouth.

To bring this vision to fruition, Dr. and Mrs. Chaboudy contacted local elected officials and community leaders, outlining the project and

encouraging a trip up river to Steubenville to view the murals to investigate the possibility for such a project in Portsmouth. On the return trip, the decision was made to go forward with the project. An informal committee was organized in 1992 to begin fundraising efforts and select a muralist.

Given the scope of the project, the selection of a muralist was of utmost importance. Robert Dafford of Lafayette, Louisiana was highly recommended for his work on a similar project in Chemanius, Vancouver Island, Canada. Mr. Dafford was commissioned for the project, and work on the first mural—the longest of the project at 20 feet high and 160 feet long—began in May, 1993.

A total of 44 beautiful murals depict the history of Portsmouth, ranging from early inhabitants, the Mound Builders, to early settlement of the area. The murals highlight historical events, locations, and structures, and include notable individuals and businesses in the community.

Mr. Speaker, the Floodwall Mural Project is a dream come true, presenting the Portsmouth community with a wonderful visual history of a great city, and creating an attraction for out-of-town visitors. The project is an excellent example of how a community can come together to make a difference, and we hope our colleagues will join us in congratulating the community of Portsmouth on a job well done.

**LOCAL TEACHER JEAN McNEELY
NAMED NATIONAL ELEMENTARY
SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHER OF
THE YEAR**

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Ms. Jean McNeely from my home town of Lubbock, Texas for her tremendous contributions to educate children and improve our community. The National Council for the Social Studies recently named her the "National Elementary Social Studies Teacher of the Year." This award recognizes Ms. McNeely's commitment to students and her dedication to providing them a memorable educational experience in the field of social studies.

"National Elementary Social Studies Teacher of the Year" is the highest honor that the National Council for the Social Studies can present to an elementary educator. Founded in 1921, the National Council for the Social Studies is the largest association in the country devoted solely to social studies education. It boasts a membership of over 26,000 individual and institutional members from the United States and around the world. Ms. McNeely will be presented with her award in the presence of her colleagues at the Council's Annual Convention this November.

As a teacher at the All Saints Episcopal School in Lubbock, Ms. McNeely's motivation has inspired and encouraged students to pursue their dreams over the years. She is the kind of teacher that makes learning fun and exciting. She helps set her students on a path

for their future and steers them in a positive direction. I commend Ms. McNeely for her dedication to providing the students with a memorable educational experience in the field of social studies and congratulate her on being named "National Elementary Social Studies Teacher of the Year."

**THE 42ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE
INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CYPRUS**

HON. SHELLEY BERKLEY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to observe the 42nd anniversary of the Republic of Cyprus. Despite the political tensions between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots that have taken place since its independence in 1960, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus remains committed to the core values enshrined in the Cyprus Constitution guaranteeing basic rights and freedoms for all its citizens. This year, Independence Day comes at a time of great hope for the people of Cyprus. In particular, we have made significant advances in U.S.-Cyprus relations, and Cyprus is a leading candidate for European Union membership during the EU's next enlargement round. Both chambers of Congress have passed resolutions expressing the Sense of Congress that security, reconciliation, and prosperity for all Cypriots can best be achieved through EU membership. However, Cyprus' Independence Day is also clouded by territorial disputes with Turkey. Despite Turkish violations of UN Security Council resolutions, Cyprus remains committed to achieving a peaceful resolution through UN-sponsored negotiations. Immediately after the September 11th terrorist attacks, Cyprus was among the first nations to express its solidarity with the U.S. Cyprus has taken many concrete and active steps to target the perpetrators, collaborators, and financiers of terrorism—and the relationship between Cyprus and the U.S. is strong and enduring. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the Republic of Cyprus on this 42nd anniversary of its independence.

**CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD
PRESERVATION ACT OF 2002**

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the attached cost estimate for H.R. 5125 be submitted for the RECORD under General Leave.

As you know, H.R. 5125 passed the House under suspension of the rules on Tuesday, October 1, 2002. At the time of passage, the Committee on Resources had not yet received a cost estimate from the Congressional Budget Office for this piece of legislation.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 30, 2002.

Hon. JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman, Committee on Resources, House of
Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 5125 Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Deborah Reis.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

*H.R. 5125—Civil War Battlefield Preservation
Act of 2002*

Summary: H.R. 5125 would establish a new grant program to assist state and local governments in acquiring eligible Civil War battlefield sites. The bill would require the National Park Service (NPS) to update a 1993 report on Civil War battlefield protection to reflect recent preservation activities, changes in battlefield conditions, and other developments. Finally, the bill would authorize the appropriation of \$0.5 million to update the report and \$10 million a year for grants over the 2002-2008 period.

Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that the NPS would spend \$17 million over the next five years to implement H.R. 5125. An additional \$34 million would be spent for this purpose after 2007, including \$10 million authorized to be appropriated for 2008.

H.R. 5125 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. Enacting H.R. 5125 would benefit state and local governments that would be eligible for grant funds. Any costs incurred by these governments to comply with the conditions of this assistance would be voluntary.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 5125 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment). For this estimate, CBO assumes that the \$0.5 million authorized for the battlefield report will be appropriated for 2003 and that the \$10 million for grants will be appropriated for each year authorized through 2008. Outlays are estimated on the basis of historical spending patterns for other land acquisition grants.

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION					
Authorization level	1	10	10	10	10
Estimated outlays	1	1	2	5	8

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: H.R. 5125 contains no intergovernment or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. Enacting H.R. 5125 would benefit state and local governments that would be eligible for grant funds. Any costs incurred by these governments to comply with the conditions of this assistance would be voluntary.

Estimate prepared by: Federal costs: Deborah Reis; impact on state, local, and tribal governments: Majorie Miller; impact on the private sector: Lauren Marks.

Estimate provided by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, on September 26, 2002, this Member unavoidably missed rollcall vote No. 423 (final passage of H.J. Res. 111, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2003). Had this Member been present, he would have voted "aye."

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF
WILLIAM MCSHANE**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. William McShane, on the occasion of his retirement, from the Suffolk County Board of elections.

For the past 30 years, Mr. McShane has tirelessly devoted himself to public service. He has most recently served as the campaign finance director of the Suffolk County Board of Elections. Previously, Mr. McShane worked for a member of the legislature before running for office himself.

Mr. McShane is a veteran of the Army Air Force who has served both his country and the state of New York well. As a Bronx native, the former owner of a small business in Nassau County and a longtime member of the Deer Park Community, Mr. McShane embodies the true spirit of a New Yorker.

His professional achievements are more than matched by his personal success. His lovely wife, Anne, is a retired school teacher. Together, they raised 5 beautiful children and have been blessed with six amazing grandchildren.

I am proud to recognize such an accomplished individual and commend Mr. McShane for his dedication and service to his community. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to please join me in wishing William McShane many years of success as he celebrates his well deserved retirement.

SENSE OF HOUSE THAT CONGRESS
SHOULD COMPLETE ACTION ON
H.R. 4019, PERMANENT MAR-
riage PENALTY RELIEF ACT OF
2002

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 2, 2002

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my deep disappointment that the House Leadership has turned a deaf ear to the concerns that preoccupy Americans. Among the chief concerns voiced by my constituents, in addition to the high cost of prescription drugs and the need to protect their retirement savings, is the need to extend temporary federal unemployment assistance. Over 60 percent of workers receiving extended benefits are cur-

rently exhausting all of their Federal benefits before finding work. By the end of August, 135,000 New Yorkers depleted their unemployment benefits and without timely action by this Congress—this number is certain to rise.

New York, in particular, is struggling with an unemployment crisis that rates among the severest in the country. Over 550,000 New Yorkers are out of work today. Mr. Speaker, in Western New York, the unemployment situation is particularly terrible as evidenced by the 5.1 percent unemployment rate in Rochester and 5.5 percent in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls area. Mr. Speaker, certainly Rochesterians, as well as residents throughout Western New York, are acutely sensitive to their vulnerability to economic despair, triggered by the loss of a good job.

Mr. Speaker, since the beginning of the current recession, long-term unemployment has increased faster than any part of the past 5 recession. In fact, the percentage increase in workers that exhausted regular 13 weeks of benefits has risen 121 percent between 2000 and 2002. Mr. Speaker, if our economy is in recovery, it is certainly a "jobless one." Companies did not add workers in September.

Mr. Speaker, the debate today should be over how to respond to the needs of the 1.5 million jobless Americans who have already exhausted their Federal unemployment benefits, and to hundreds of thousands of other workers who will exhaust their benefits in the coming months. My colleague, Mr. RANGEL, introduced legislation, H.R. 5491, that would extend temporary federal unemployment assistance for an additional six months, through June 30, 2003. This measure would ensure that workers in every State are eligible for 26 weeks of extended unemployment benefits. In States with high unemployment, like New York, workers would receive an additional 7 weeks of benefits. Inaction by this Congress risks the economic security of some 3 million workers and their families in the next five months.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge the Congress listen to the needs of growing numbers of Americans undergoing real economic hardship and act to extend temporary unemployment assistance.

MICHAEL MURRY HONORED AS 2002
FRANCISCAN HOPE AWARD RE-
CIPIENT**HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker. On Sunday, October 13, 2002, Milwaukee businessman, philanthropist and my friend, Michael J. Murry, will be honored as this year's Franciscan Hope Award Honoree at St. Josaphat Basilica's annual Loaves and Fishes Gala.

Similar to the namesake of the Franciscan order, St. Francis of Assisi, Mike was also born the son of a prominent entrepreneur. Growing up in the shadows of the Basilica, he was first introduced to the world of banking through his father, a former president of Lincoln State Bank.

After attending college and serving his country in the Air Force, Mike returned to Milwaukee. Through his diligent hard work and

visionary expectations for his father's bank, Lincoln State Bank thrived and expanded from Lincoln Village, the Basilica's neighborhood, to branch into the rest of the state of Wisconsin under Mike's presidency.

Just as St. Francis returned to his hometown to perform charity among the sick and through restoring churches, Mike has also put his Catholic values into action by serving on various healthcare boards of directors and the voluntary organization responsible for the beautiful restoration of the Basilica of St. Josaphat. The same enthusiasm and skill he has shown in the business community has benefited the philanthropic community and the Milwaukee area as a whole.

The patron saint of ecologists, St. Francis of Assisi was often depicted outdoors surrounded by wildlife. During time away from the office, Mike, an avid outdoorsman, can often be found at his lake home in Hayward, Wisconsin, where he has shared his passions for hiking, fishing and outdoor pursuits with his wife Jan and children Michelle and Joe.

It has been documented that thousands "were drawn to [St. Francis of Assisi's] sincerity, piety, and joy." As the 2002 Honoree of the Franciscan Hope Award, Michael Murry has proven himself an embodiment of St. Francis's characteristics and deserving recipient of this great honor.

Congratulations, Mike!

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 50TH AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE EAST OR-
ANGE CAMPUS OF THE DEPART-
MENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**HON. RUSH D. HOLT**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of East Orange Campus of the Department of Veterans Affairs New Jersey Health Care System.

The East Orange Campus has served those who have served us all. For more than 50 years now, veterans from throughout New Jersey have received quality medical, surgical, and psychiatric care at the East Orange Campus.

This institution provides more than just care for our veterans, however; as a leading teaching and research institution, the East Orange Campus has helped train New Jersey doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers while conducting pioneering work in areas such as infectious disease, cardiovascular disease, and gulf war related illnesses.

I believe we have a responsibility to care for the brave men and women who served this nation, helping to win in war and preserve the peace. Providing for their healthcare is the least we can do to honor their sacrifice. In this way, the East Orange Campus has delivered on that responsibility, that promise, for more than 50 years.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, again, I rise to celebrate the East Orange Campus. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 50 years of service and care delivered by the East Orange Campus.

HONORING JOHN JENKINS' 20
YEARS OF SERVICE TO PRINCE
WILLIAM COUNTY, VA

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to John Jenkins, who has dedicated 20 years of his life to Dale City and Prince William County as Neabsco District Supervisor.

John Jenkins began serving on the Prince William County Board of Supervisors in 1982 as the representative of the Neabsco Magisterial District. He has served two terms as Chairman of the Northern Virginia Planning District Commission, two terms as State President of the Virginia Association of Planning District Commission, and one term as State President of the Virginia Association of Counties. Additionally, he has taken on a wide variety of Board assignments, including but not limited to the following: member of the Environmental Quality Policy Committee, Telecommunications and Utilities Committee, and the Northern Virginia Transportation Coordinating Committee.

Beyond the sterling example he sets for his three children and fourteen grandchildren, Supervisor Jenkins is no stranger to community service. As a participant in numerous civic organizations, including the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Dale City Civic Association, Board of Directors Prince William County Boys and Girls Club, Chamber of Commerce, Dale City Lions Club, Salvation Army Advisory Board and numerous other community groups, he has displayed his commitment to enhancing quality of life in our communities.

While coming from different sides of the aisle, John and I shared a healthy and respectful working relationship during my tenure on the neighboring Fairfax County Board of Supervisors. We worked together on inter-county associations such as the Virginia Association of Counties, VACO, to promote the good of our constituents and our respective counties.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I wish the very best to Mr. Jenkins as he is recognized for service to his community, his county, and the Commonwealth of Virginia. Over the past 20 years, he has earned this evening of recognition, and I call upon all of my colleagues to join me in applauding his tenure and the work he will do in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO BLUE RIBBON SCHOOLS RECIPIENTS

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to recognize that three blue ribbon schools in my 51st Congressional District of California are being honored as National Blue Ribbon Schools for 2002. In alphabetical order, these schools are:

La Costa Canyon High School, Encinitas, CA. The principal is Mr. Don Rizzi, and the su-

perintendent of the San Dieguito Union High School District is Peggy Lynch.

Madison Middle School, Oceanside, CA. The principal is Mrs. Theresa Ketchem-Grace, and the superintendent of the Vista Unified School District is Dave Cowles.

Valley Middle School, Carlsbad, CA. The principal is Dr. Kim Marshall, and the superintendent of the Carlsbad Unified School District is Cheryl Ernst.

The National Blue Ribbon Schools program evaluates schools based upon their effectiveness in meeting local, state and national educational goals. In 2002, 172 middle and secondary schools are being recognized as National Blue Ribbon Schools, including the three above in California's 51st Congressional District, and 30 in the State of California. Blue Ribbon status is awarded to schools that have strong leadership, clear vision and mission, excellent teaching and curriculum, policies and practices that keep the schools safe for learning, expanded involvement of families, evidence that the school helps all students achieve high standards, and a commitment to share best practices with other schools.

I am immensely proud of the men and women whose outstanding and tireless work in the interest of better education has now been recognized through the National Blue Ribbon Schools program. This is particularly close to my heart, because, as a former teacher and coach, and as a father, one of my passions is improving education so that every American can have a fighting chance to achieve the American Dream.

And while these three schools in my district have now been recognized as National Blue Ribbon Schools, the real winners are all of the children, parents, teachers, and citizens who have all been challenged through this recognition to successfully improve education in all of their local communities.

TRIBUTE TO MARK WAYNE JACKSON

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my deepest condolences to the family of Sergeant First Class Mark Wayne Jackson who was killed in a bomb blast yesterday in Zamboanga, Philippines. He died while advancing freedom, peace and stability in the Philippines and his family should be proud of his service and his work on behalf of the American people.

Sergeant Jackson, who was part of the 1st Special Forces Group at Fort Lewis, WA, was on the front lines of the global war against terrorism. He served as a member of a U.S. force deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, helping to train the Philippine military to fight the Abu Sayyaf terrorist organization more effectively. He will be remembered as one of our finest young Americans and he gave his life so that people throughout the world could be safer and more secure.

I strongly condemn the cowardly terrorists who committed this act. The Abu Sayyaf, who has been blamed for the attack, has been consistently linked to Osama bin Laden's al Qaeda network. They represent a clear threat

to America and we will continue the global campaign to uproot the terrorist cells and bring them to justice. Through the efforts of the courageous and dedicated men and women in our Armed Forces, I am confident that we will prevail in this fight.

RECOGNITION OF STATE SENATOR LARRY ROHRBACH

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize State Senator Larry Rohrbach of the 6th senatorial district of Missouri. Senator Rohrbach has served the Missouri State Legislature for 18 years. He was first elected to the State House in 1982 and then to the State Senate in 1990.

Senator Rohrbach has served his constituents well, representing them as chair of the Insurance and Housing Committee and Vice Chair of the Appropriations, Interstate Cooperation, and Ways and Means Committees as well as a Member of the Agriculture, Conservation and Parks and Tourism Committees.

Senator Rohrbach has always been a champion of the people. He has continuously proven himself as the taxpayers' watchdog and a fiscal conservative. Too many legislators gauge their success on the volume of legislation that they have passed; however, Senator Rohrbach's most impressive legislative accomplishments are the numerous pieces of weak legislation that he has fought to defeat while serving the people of the 6th Senatorial District and the great State of Missouri.

Senator Rohrbach has always been a good friend and partner in the Republican Party. He has proven himself time and time again as a leader in the Missouri Legislature and as a tireless defender of the virtues of his constituents. In the time that I have known Senator Rohrbach, he has never sacrificed his principles; and in that regard, Senator Rohrbach has earned my unwavering respect and regard. He is a true patriot.

Mr. Speaker, please help me to recognize a great friend and an outstanding servant to the people of Missouri, State Senator Larry Rohrbach.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE PATSY T. MINK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII

SPEECH OF

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened by the recent loss of my beloved colleague and dear friend, PATSY MINK of Hawaii. While serving together on the Education and Workforce Committee, we developed a long-lasting friendship and mutual admiration for each other. PATSY'S impact on this institution and our nation's history should never be overlooked or forgotten. Her legacy will remain an

inspiration for all those who struggle to overcome social, racial and economic injustice.

PATSY MINK will forever be remembered as a modern day pioneer of gender and racial equality in government. Throughout her distinguished career, PATSY continually overcame insurmountable obstacles to achieve success and acceptance in her professional and political career. In Hawaii, she became the first Asian-American woman to practice law and the first Asian-American woman to be elected to the Territorial House before Hawaii became a state in 1959. While serving in the Territorial House, she became one of the leading advocates for Hawaii's statehood. In 1964, she had the honor of becoming the first Asian-American woman of Japanese-American heritage to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

During her tenure, Congresswoman MINK became a leading advocate for racial, gender and social equality. Inspired by her lifelong challenges, Congresswoman MINK fought for women to have equal access to education and athletic opportunities. Thanks to her leadership and steadfast commitment, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 helped dismantle gender discrimination in schools across this country. In order to preserve and protect her beloved state of Hawaii, Congresswoman MINK also helped write tough environmental protection laws safeguarding sacred lands and fragile waters from over development and exploitation.

I feel absolutely privileged to have served with this historic and wonderful woman. Despite all the obstacles and challenges, PATSY MINK was still able to achieve her dreams and goals. Her perseverance and determination should continue to be an inspiration for future generations of Americans. I will forever admire my friend and colleague for her lifelong commitment and service to her country. Although it is difficult to say goodbye to my colleague, I know that her profound contributions and legacy will continue to influence our nation's future.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION THAT EXPANDS THE DEFINITION OF CHARITABLE WORK

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill that would allow certain computer services to be counted as charitable deductions.

Many small non-profit organizations have not utilized all the technical advances that computers can bring, because of the cost of hiring a networking and technology specialist. My bill would allow computer technologists to donate their time and deduct that time from their federal taxes. Some of the services that would be tax deductible include setting up networks, fixing computers, training staff and creating custom programs. My legislation would assist small non-profits in becoming more efficient and productive, by utilizing new skills, software, and hardware.

My bill would also allow computer graphic specialists to donate their time and knowledge for the creation of brochures, the design of

websites, and preparation of printing films. Once again, non-profits would gain substantially from having computer professional graphic artists design their education and information pamphlets.

Non-profit and charitable organizations do great work in the community, and my bill would give them better access to services that will help them help others.

HONORING JIM WHITTINGTON, MSGT USAF, RETIRED

HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues the news that my good friend, Jim Whittington, of Laurel MS, has been given the "Excellence in Community Service" Award by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Although he would disagree with me, there is no individual more deserving of this award than Jim Whittington. Jim is a leader of a nationwide grassroots movement fighting to restore earned health care for military retirees. While there are many grassroots leaders across the country who have been working together in this fight, it was Jim's persistence that led to the introduction of legislation that was enacted into law and went a long way towards fulfilling America's commitment to military retirees.

In the spring of 1999, Jim, along with his friend and fellow military retiree Floyd Sears, of Ocean Springs MS, organized a Military Retirees Summit in Laurel. Over 400 retirees from the southeastern United States gathered to explain to local officials, including me, how the United States government had broken its promise of lifetime health care for military retirees.

Having recently been elected to Congress, I had never confronted this issue before. I did not know about problems with military health care. Like many other Americans, I believed that our nation's veterans received priority health care. Until I attended the summit in Laurel, I did not know that military retirees, who served a career in service to the country, were not getting the level of health care that had been promised to them.

Since the founding of our Republic, recruits to the uniformed services were promised lifetime health care. They were told that health care would be provided for them and their families when they retired after a career in service. And for many years, they received quality health care when they retired. But over time, Congress changed the laws. The availability and quality of health care for many military retirees declined. For too many retirees, health care just wasn't there at all.

Jim Whittington is one of the most tenacious people I know, and it was his persistence that got me to agree to attend his summit. What I learned at that summit convinced me and others across the country to join the fight to make good on the "Broken Promise." If it wasn't for Jim Whittington, the Keep Our Promise to America's Military Retirees Act would not have been introduced.

But, thanks to Jim, the bill was introduced in the fall of 1999, giving the grassroots a plat-

form on which to stand and challenge Congress to act. In just one year, Congress enacted Tricare for Life, which went a long way towards restoring the promise of lifetime health care and keeping faith with our nation's military retirees.

Tricare for Life—TFL—answered the prayers of thousands of military retirees and their families. Jim Whittington is one of those who benefit from TFL. But Jim knows that there are still thousands more military retirees and dependents who are not covered by TFL and still lack the level of health care they have earned. Jim unselfishly continues to be one of the grassroots leaders fighting to restore the health care promise for ALL military retirees.

TFL was the first big victory for the military retirees, but it will not be the last. Today there is a movement called the MRGRG—The Military Retirees Grassroots Group—that has no formal structure or membership. But there are thousands of them, connected by the Internet, who have combined their individual voices into one. Leaders of the MRGRG, including Jim, are circulating a "White Paper" throughout Congress that outlines the remaining promises waiting to be kept.

Jim Whittington has earned the respect of Americans across the country who know of his leadership in the fight to treat military veterans with the respect they deserve. But Jim is a humble man and knows he did not do this alone—far from it. He knows he shares this award with fellow retirees who cared enough to act.

But it is always up to somebody to take the first step. When Jim took that step—to organize the Laurel summit and convince his Congressman to attend—he did not know where it would lead. Today we know that Jim and the others of the MRGRG have set an example for all Americans. They have shown us that Democracy works—that Americans who combine their individual voices into one voice, loud and strong, can change things and restore justice where it is needed.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute my friend Jim Whittington, who has set an example for all of us.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF JAMES HENRY HAIGLER

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the service and sacrifice of one of our Nation's Fallen Firefighters and one of my District's hometown heroes, Mr. James Henry Haigler. Mr. Haigler worked for ten years as a Driver with the Sanford Fire Department. He was one of the Sanford community's unique group of hometown heroes; the firefighters, law enforcement officers, and others who keep our streets safe, protect our families and possessions from fire, and are the first to respond to an emergency. Our hometown heroes put their lives on the line for each of us every day.

On January 19, 2001, the Sanford Fire Department lost one of its own heroes. James suffered heart failure just two hours after completing a 24-hour shift, leaving behind his wife Renee and his son Dustin. His loss was felt deeply in the department and in the community. As a firefighter, James displayed selfless

devotion everyday on our streets and in our communities. "Big Jim" as he was affectionately known was dedicated and professional, and when we called on him, he was ready to lay down his life for us.

On October 6, 2002, the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation will honor James and many other firefighters who made the supreme sacrifice. Every year at the National Firefighters Memorial in Emmitsburg, Maryland, survivors join together to celebrate how these brave men and women lived and what they represented in their communities. Members of the Sanford Fire Department who served as pallbearers for Mr. Haigler and a department escort will accompany Mrs. Haigler and Dustin to the ceremony. In addition, Congress, with my support, passed into law a resolution calling for all flags to be lowered to half-staff on the day of the National Firefighters Memorial Service.

The National Fallen Firefighters Memorial reminds us that our country is filled with hometown heroes, who embody the American spirit. The Haigler family, the Sanford community and the family of firefighters can be proud of the sacrifice that James Haigler made. The citizens of North Carolina and I will make sure that the memory of this hero does not soon fade.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, October 2, I was absent during the beginning of the legislative session as I was discussing the state of our Nation's health care with the United Domestic Workers of America/National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees in Philadelphia.

I request that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflect that had I been present and voting, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall No. 427, "yes" on rollcall No. 428, "no" on rollcall No. 429, "no" on rollcall No. 430, "yes" on rollcall No. 431, "yes" on rollcall No. 432, "no" on rollcall No. 433 and "no" on rollcall No. 434.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF DANIEL JURAFSKY

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Daniel Jurafsky and to submit for the RECORD a recent article from the Rocky Mountain News describing these accomplishments. Dr. Jurafsky recently was one of twenty-four scholars chosen as MacArthur fellows, awards granted annually by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

Daniel Jurafsky is an associate professor of linguistics and computer science at the University of Colorado in Boulder. Dr. Jurafsky focuses on designing computer and other systems that use everyday language to communicate with their users. A major part of his re-

search is concentrated on identifying patterns in syntax that are relevant to the underlying semantic structure of communications. With the help of his colleagues, Dr. Jurafsky has found that by recognizing these patterns, computers can be more efficient and accurate in their interpretation of language because they can connect what is heard to what is most likely meant by that language.

Every year the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation rewards a small group of exceptionally creative individuals by naming them MacArthur Fellows. The foundation gives fellowship awards to those individuals who are pursuing unique approaches to their fields of study and those taking intellectual, scientific, and cultural risks. Jonathan Fanton, president of the MacArthur Foundation, has said it is "a vital part of the Foundation's efforts to recognize and support individuals who lift our spirits, illuminate human potential, and shape our collective future."

Clearly, these criteria describe the University of Colorado's awardee. Dr. Jurafsky's research is all about enabling better communications between people and computers, which is so important in our 21st century technology-driven lives.

Dr. Jurafsky is an incredibly talented and dedicated individual who is well liked and respected by his colleagues. I am certain that the foundation made an excellent choice in awarding Dr. Jurafsky this prestigious fellowship. I am honored to represent such an exemplary individual.

CU PROFESSOR CHOSEN FOR "GENIUS AWARD"

MacArthur Fellow to receive \$500,000 to spend as he likes

(By Bill Scanlon, Rocky Mountain News—September 25, 2002)

One day, you're working 70 hours a week and playing the drums in your spare time.

The next day, you're awarded a half-million dollars for being one of the 24 most creative and intellectually brilliant scholars in the nation.

"I was shocked," University of Colorado linguistics professor Daniel Jurafsky, 39, said Tuesday, after hearing that he was one of 24 Americans chosen as MacArthur Fellows.

The no-strings-attached awards are to nurture geniuses who are "a source of new knowledge and ideas" and have "the courage to challenge inherited orthodoxies" and to take intellectual, scientific and cultural risks.

For Jurafsky, that means time to pursue his passion for helping computers communicate better with people—and vice versa.

No-strings-attached means he could use some of the money to buy a hot tub for his funky century-old Boulder house, or to buy a Corvette or Jaguar.

"No, that's not my style," Jurafsky said Tuesday. "If it doesn't involve work or music, I'm not interested. And I have a nice old set of drums—Ludwig."

It's a good thing Jurafsky likes to travel, because otherwise he'd have a tough time deciding how to spend the half-million dollars.

"I may spend some of it on research expenses or to help pay for graduate students or postdocs," Jurafsky said. "If the department said, 'If only we had a big computer,' maybe I could buy them one. But really, computers are so inexpensive now. And unlike the sciences, we in the humanities don't have big expenses for equipment."

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation has been presenting the awards since 1981—to 635 scholars in all. The board

searches for extraordinary originality, dedication, self-direction, exceptional creativity and promise for important future advances.

Linguistics chairwoman Barbara Fox said the MacArthur Fellow award is perfect for Jurafsky.

"He's brilliant and creative and wonderfully unique. He's generous and kind and a wonderful person."

Fox said Jurafsky "makes the department a community. He knows how to get people to work with others."

Part of the mystique of the MacArthur awards is that the nomination process is secret—the winners are caught completely by surprise.

"They call you up," Jurafsky said. "They say, 'Sit down.' They ask you if you're alone." After he heard on Friday, they told him he'd have to keep it to himself for four days. "They told me I could tell my parents, but no one else," said Jurafsky, who is not married.

Jurafsky wants to improve on Google and other search engines. Now, someone who wants to know who shot Abraham Lincoln can type in "Lincoln" and "assassination," and get back references to 1,000 Web sites.

"But suppose you want to ask an entire question and get back one short answer?" Jurafsky said. "You type in, 'Who assassinated Abraham Lincoln,' and you get back, 'It was Booth.'"

He's on sabbatical this year, but starting in January Jurafsky will teach an introductory course in linguistics and a graduate course in psycholinguistics.

When he's not jamming with some of his fellow scholars and jazz lovers, you can sometimes see him in the chorus at CU musicals. "I'm a baritone," he said.

Jurafsky's optimistic about today's students and the future of the human race. "The freshmen today know a lot more about computers than most faculty," he said.

"They're completely capable of carrying on five instant-messaging conversations while doing their homework."

"We do want to teach them programming, but their comfort level is there. Seven years ago, incoming students were afraid of computers. It's like night and day."

Jurafsky foresees a day when computers can assist translation.

People from around the world can communicate, typing in whole sentences that the computer can instantly translate "close enough so the other person can understand it. It's definitely possible."

HONORING THE CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS, INC.

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the California Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc. for their many contributions to the real estate industry.

The California Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc. (CAREB) is the state chapter of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, the oldest minority real estate association in America. CAREB has been instrumental in promoting the participation of minorities in the real estate industry and has been responsible for many of the anti-discrimination and fair housing laws which now exist locally and across the country.

The members of the California Association of Real Estate Brokers are outstanding men and women dedicated to providing fair and equal housing opportunities, equal employment and equal representation in the political arena as well as the business community.

I ask Congress to join me and the constituents of the 9th Congressional District as we salute the California Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc. for their endless service to our community. We wish them many years of continued success helping to fulfill the American dream of homeownership.

HONORING AIR FORCE MAJOR
JAMES G. CUSIC, III

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Air Force Major James G. Cusic, III, a constituent of mine from Fairview Heights, Illinois.

Major Cusic is receiving a Certificate of Merit from the American Red Cross for his actions on September 11, 2001. This is the highest award the organization gives for someone who saves or sustains a life with skills that were learned in an American Red Cross safety course.

The attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001 made this perhaps the most tragic day in our nation's history. However, the day could have been even more catastrophic if it were not for the efforts of men and women such as Major Cusic.

On the morning of September 11, Major Cusic saw the news of the attacks on the World Trade Center from his Pentagon office. As he watched, he began to feel the floor shake below him, and the television reported that a third plane had been used as a weapon. This time, the target was the Pentagon. A voice came on the Pentagon intercom with a message to evacuate the building.

As the news came that a second hijacked plane might be headed toward Washington, Major Cusic cleared all the rooms in his area of the building to make sure everyone had exited. Next, he assisted five of the approximately 65 patients that were being treated at the Air Force Pararescue triage site.

Major Cusic volunteered to reenter the building as one of five leaders of a 20-person team to provide medical treatment for survivors in the building. He was responsible for providing treatment for life threatening injuries. Major Cusic aided one man who had a severe scalp laceration and a spinal injury. He assisted another man who suffered from severe burns on his face and neck and was experiencing difficulty breathing.

Later in the evening, Major Cusic's heroic actions were needed once again. A firefighter that had entered the building as part of the rescue effort collapsed from heat exhaustion and an erratic pulse. Once again, Major Cusic provided the treatment necessary under extreme circumstances.

Major Cusic maintained clarity of mind throughout the day on September 11 and should be commended for his actions in the face of adversity. At the end of the day, he

was directly involved in saving three lives and in caring for two more people with severe injuries. In addition, he provided invaluable encouragement to other survivors and those involved with the rescue effort.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Major Cusic and to wish him all the best in the future for him and his family.

YOUNG SCIENTIST CHALLENGE

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very special group of young scientists. As Chairman of the House Committee on Science, I am an avid supporter of programs that encourage the youth of America to push the limits of innovation and originality in science. One such program is the Discovery Channel Young Scientist Challenge.

Created in 1999, Discovery Communications, Inc., designed the Discovery Channel Young Scientist Challenge as part of the solution to America's chronic underachievement in science and math. The annual national contest responds to evidence that academic performance and interest in science among American students declines dramatically as students become older. This is particularly evident during the middle school years.

For these reasons, the Discovery Channel Young Scientist Challenge identifies and honors America's top middle school student who demonstrates the best skills in leadership, teamwork, and scientific problem solving. More than 6,000 middle school students have entered the challenge since its inception in order to compete for the title of "America's Top Young Scientist of the Year." Since 1999, scholarship awards for the students have totaled more than \$400,000 and challenge winners have participated in science-related trips to far-off places, including the Roslin Institute in Midlothian, Scotland, and the El Yunque rain forest in Puerto Rico.

On September 18, 2002, Discovery Communications, Inc., announced the 40 middle school students who have advanced to the finals of the Discovery Channel Young Scientist Challenge. Selected from more than 1,700 entrants, the "Final Forty" represent an elite group of young Americans who demonstrated exceptional creativity and communications skills in original science research projects. The "Final Forty" will travel to Washington, DC, October 19–23 where they will compete in complex science challenges largely revolving around science and the role it plays in our national security.

The finalists for the 2002 Discovery Channel Young Scientist Challenge are: Brittany Anderson of Texico, New Mexico; Guatam Bej of Birmingham, Alabama; Terrance Bunkley of Fort Worth, Texas; Russell Burrows of San Antonio, Texas; Trevor Corbin of Richmond, Virginia; Kurt Dahlstrom of Hillsboro, North Dakota; Roy Gross of Lansdale, Pennsylvania; Kristin Grotecloss of St. Petersburg, Florida; Jennifer Gutman of Wheeling, West Virginia; Christine Haas of Clovis, California; Alicia Hall of Hoople, North Dakota; David Hart of Lake Charles, Louisiana; Stephanie Hicks of San Antonio, Texas; Lorren Kezmoh of Pittsburgh,

Pennsylvania; Asmita Kumar of Goleta, California; Daniel Lang of Yardley, Pennsylvania; Hilana Lewkowicz-Shpuntoff of Great Neck, New York; Rayden Llano of Miami, Florida; Michael Mi of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Jessica Miles of San Antonio, Texas; Daniel Miller Jr. of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Yahya Mohammed of Niceville, Florida; Sarah Mousa of West Grove, Pennsylvania; Noele Norris of Miami, Florida; Kels Phelps of Butte, Montana; Adam Quade of New Brighton, Minnesota; Sasha Rohret of San Antonio, Texas; Haileigh Stainbrook of Sanger, California; Nupur Shridhar of Malvern, Pennsylvania; Jared Steed of Delaware, Ohio; Aron Trevino of San Antonio, Texas; Kory Vencill of Applegate, Oregon; Kelydra Welcker of Parkersburg, West Virginia; Kevin Welsh of Paulina, Louisiana; Nicole Wen of San Antonio, Texas; Emily Willis of Heber, Utah; Ashley Woodall of Garland, Texas; Dylan Young of Upper Arlington, Ohio.

At a time when science and technology plays such an enormous role in our lives, I believe it is imperative that we continue to support and nurture the next generation of young scientists. I would like to congratulate these students for their dedication and hard work in the name of science and wish them all good luck during the 2002 Discovery Channel Young Scientist Challenge.

DIGITAL MEDIA CONSUMERS' RIGHTS ACT OF 2002

HON. RICK BOUCHER
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleague from California, Mr. DOOLITTLE, in introducing the Digital Media Consumers' Rights Act of 2002 (DMCRA).

The Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998 (DMCA) tilted the balance in our copyright laws too heavily in favor of the interests of copyright owners and undermined the long-standing fair use rights of information consumers, including research scientists, library patrons, and students at all education levels. With the DMCRA, we intend to restore the historical balance in our copyright law that has served our nation well in past years.

In order to reduce growing consumer confusion and to reduce a burden on retailers and equipment manufacturers caused by the introduction of so-called "copy protected CDs," we have also included in the bill comprehensive statutory provisions to ensure that consumers will receive adequate notice before they purchase these non-standard compact discs that they cannot record from them and that they might not work as expected in computers and other popular consumer electronics products. Consumers shouldn't have to learn after they get home that the product they just purchased can't be recorded onto the hard drive of a personal computer or won't play in a standard DVD player or in some automotive CD players.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Before describing the provisions of the bill in detail, I think it useful to provide a general overview of what has occurred over the past five years and why we need to recalibrate the DMCA in light of that experience.

As my colleagues may recall, in 1997 the Administration proposed legislation to implement two international copyright treaties intended to protect digital media in the 21st century. At the time, motion picture studios, record companies, book publishers, and other owners of copyrighted works indicated that the treaty implementing legislation was necessary to stop "pirates" from "circumventing" technical protection measures used to protect copyrighted works. As the bill was being formulated, it was clear that the proclaimed effort to crack down on piracy would have potentially harmful consequences for information consumers. Nonetheless, copyright owners asserted that the proposed legislation was not intended to limit fair use rights.

At the time, libraries, universities, consumer electronics manufacturers, personal computer manufacturers, Internet portals, and others warned that enactment of overly broad legislation would stifle new technology, would threaten access to information, and would move our nation inexorably towards a "pay per use" society. Prior to 1998, the American public had enjoyed the ability to make a wide range of personal non-commercial uses of copyrighted works without obtaining the prior consent of copyright owners. These traditional "fair use" rights have long been at the foundation of the receipt and use of information by the American public, and have been critical to the advancement of important educational, scientific, and social goals.

Congress was warned that overly broad legislation could have potentially harmful effects. Manufacturers of consumer electronic and other multiple purpose devices, for example, pointed out that a VCR or PC, among other popular devices, could be deemed to be an illegal "circumvention" device. In response to these concerns, the Administration limited the prohibition to devices that are primarily designed or produced for the purpose of circumventing; have only a limited commercially significant purpose or use other than to circumvent; or are marketed for use in circumventing. Even with this modification, however, the provision still contained a fundamental defect: it prohibited circumvention of access controls for lawful purposes, and it prohibited the manufacture and distribution of technologies that enabled circumvention for lawful purposes. In apparent response to expressions of concern, the Administration proposed a "savings" clause (ultimately enacted as section 1201(c)(1)), which states that section 1201 does not affect rights, remedies, limitations, or defenses to copyright infringement, including fair use. However, as at least some of us understood at the time, and two courts have since confirmed, the fair use defense to copyright infringement actions is not a defense to the independent prohibition on circumvention contained in Chapter 12 of the DMCA. Since Chapter 12 actions are not grounded in copyright law, the so-called "savings clause" preserving fair use defenses to copyright infringement actions is meaningless in the context of actions under the DMCA.

Other problems were seen with the Administration's original draft. As Congress became aware that the Administration's proposal prohibited many other legitimate activities, our colleagues agreed to graft numerous exceptions onto section 1201. The House Committee on Commerce, in particular, sought to more carefully balance the interests of copy-

right owners and information consumers by including provisions dealing with encryption research, reverse engineering, and security systems testing. We can now see in retrospect, however, that these provisions did not go far enough.

Congress made other changes in an effort to right the balance. Principally at the urging of consumer electronics manufacturers, Congress adopted the so-called "no mandate" provision to give equipment manufacturers the freedom to design new products without fear of litigation. Section 1201(c)(3) provides that, with one exception (set forth in section 1201(k)), manufacturers of consumer electronics, telecommunications, and computing products are not required to design their products to respond to any particular technological protection measure. (The only requirement imposed on device manufacturers is to build certain analog VCRs to conform to the copy control technology already in wide use in the market.) The "no mandate" provision was essential to addressing the legitimate concerns of the consumer electronics, telecommunications, and computer industries, which feared that section 1201 otherwise might require VCRs, PCs, and other popular consumer products to respond to various embedded or associated codes, or other unilateral impositions by content owners without the assurance of corresponding protections for equipment consumers. Moreover, through legislative history, Congress also made clear that equipment manufacturers were free to make adjustments to products to remedy "playability" problems created by unilaterally developed technical measures.

In the end, however, these changes were not enough to achieve the appropriate level of balance. In the end, the DMCA dramatically tilted the balance in the Copyright Act towards content protection and away from information availability.

Given the breadth of the law and its application so far, the fair use rights of the public at large clearly are at risk. From the college student who photocopies a page from a library book for use in writing a report, to the newspaper reporter excerpting materials from a document for a story, to the typical television viewer who records a broadcast program for viewing at a later time, we all depend on the ability to make limited copies of copyrighted material without having to pay a fee or to obtain prior approval of the copyright owner. In fact, fair use rights to obtain and use a wide array of information are essential to the exercise of First Amendment rights. In my view, the very vibrancy of our democracy is dependent on the information availability and use facilitated by the fair use doctrine.

Yet, efforts to exercise those rights increasingly are being threatened by the application of section 1201 of the DMCA. Because the law does not limit its application to circumvention for the purpose of infringing a copyright, all kinds of traditionally accepted activities may be at risk.

Consider the implications. A time may soon come when what is now available for free on library shelves will only be available on a "pay per use" basis. It would be a simple matter for a copyright owner to technically enshroud material delivered in digital format and then to impose a requirement that a small fee be paid each time the password is used so that a digital book may be accessed by a library patron. Even the student who wants the most basic

access to only a portion of an electronic book to write a term paper would have to pay. The DMCA places the force of law behind these technical barriers by making it a crime to circumvent them even to exercise fair use rights. The day is already here in which copyright owners use "click on," "click through," and "shrink wrap" licenses to limit what purchasers of a copyrighted work may do with it. Some go so far as to make it a violation of the license to even criticize the contents of a work, let alone to make a copy of a paragraph or two.

To address these and other concerns that have been voiced since enactment of the DMCA, the bill we have introduced would amend sections 1201(a)(2) and (b)(1) to permit otherwise prohibited conduct when engaged solely in furtherance of scientific research into technological protection measures. Current law permits circumvention of technological protection measures for the purpose of encryption research. The bill expands the exception to include scientific research into technological protection measures, some of which are not encryption. This change is intended to address a real concern identified by the scientific community. It does not authorize hackers and others to post trade secrets on the Internet under the guise of scientific research, or to cloak otherwise unlawful conduct as scientific research.

Since September 11, we have all become more aware of the importance of improving the security of computer networks against hacking. Our computer scientists must be allowed to pursue legitimate research into technological protection measures to determine their strengths and shortcomings without fear of civil litigation or criminal prosecution under the DMCA. The public needs to know the genuine capabilities of the technological protection measures. The proposed amendment provides computer scientists with a bright line rule they can easily follow, and would encourage them to engage in research for the public's benefit.

The bill we have introduced does what the proponents of section 1201(c)(1) of the DMCA said it did, namely, to preserve the fair use rights of consumers under section 107 of the Copyright Act and under section 1201. (Just last year, the presidents of the Business Software Alliance and the Interactive Digital Software Associations citing the "savings clause" stated in a letter to the editor of the Washington Post that "[t]he DMCA did nothing to upset existing fair use rules that still permit a variety of academic inquiries and other activities that might otherwise be infringing.") The bill amends the "savings clause" to make clear that it is not a violation of section 1201 to circumvent a technological measure in connection with gaining access to or using a work if the circumvention does not result in an infringement of the copyright in the work. In short, if a consumer may make a fair use of a copyrighted work, he may gain access to it and then make use of it without liability under section 1201. At the same time, if his or her conduct does not constitute fair use under section 107, liability may attach under section 1201.

In this connection, I think it is important to stress that, when the DMCA was being debated equipment manufacturers unsuccessfully sought to clarify the savings clause in section 1201. Since enactment of the DMCA, these same manufacturers have had to build

business plans that incorporate copy protection technologies into their digital product offerings in order to ensure that content will be made available to consumers in digital formats. At the same time, these manufacturers have worked to ensure that those technologies are used in ways that are consistent with consumers' customary recording and viewing practices. I recognize that because the determination of whether or not a particular use is considered a "fair use" depends on a highly fact specific inquiry, it is not an easy concept to translate into a technological implementation. Our bill is not intended to encourage consumers to disable copy protection systems in order to gain increased access to protected works where the technology has been implemented in a manner that seeks to accommodate the consumer's fair use expectations. Instead, this proposal is in pursuance of a larger objective of ensuring that existing copy protection measures are implemented in ways that respect consumers' customary practices and ensuring that, as future technologies are developed, they incorporate means by which fair use of content can be made. As Congress demonstrated in developing section 1201(k) of the DMCA, there are ways to balance legislatively the interests of content owners and consumers when technological solutions that respect fair use practices can be agreed upon by all parties.

In addition to restrictions on their fair use rights, consumers face a new problem as record companies increasingly introduce into the market non-standard "copy-protected compact discs." As widely reported in the press, consumers have found that these ordinary-looking CDs do not play in some standard consumer electronics and computer products and that they cannot be copied on computer hard drives or in CD recorders. Without question, record companies should have the freedom to innovate, but they also have the responsibility to provide adequate notice to consumers about the "recordability" and "playability" of these discs. They have not done so. For that reason, I believe it is appropriate for Congress to now step in. Our bill will ensure that non-standard discs are properly labeled to give consumers adequate notice of all disfunctionalities.

In this connection, I think it is important to note that the conferees to the DMCA expected all affected industries to work together in developing measures to protect copyrighted works. As the conferees pointed out, "[one of the benefits of such consultation is to allow testing of proposed technologies to determine whether there are adverse effects on the ordinary performance of playback and display equipment in the marketplace, and to take steps to eliminate or substantially mitigate those effects before technologies are introduced." That process does not appear to have been employed with regard to the new unilaterally developed methods being used to protect compact discs.

In closing, I think it important to stress that, for over 150 years, the fair use doctrine has helped stimulate broad advances in scientific inquiry and in education, and has advanced broad societal goals in many other ways. We need to return to first principles. We need to achieve the balance that should be at the heart of our efforts to promote the interests of copyright owners while respecting the rights of information consumers. The DMCA will restore that balance.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE PATSY T. MINK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII

SPEECH OF

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank PATSY MINK, a leader, a visionary, a mentor, and a true advocate for so many who had no voice. PATSY MINK was a woman I looked up to, learned from, and was inspired by. As the first woman of color elected to the U.S. Congress in 1964, PATSY knew what it meant to break down barriers. Her passion was for those who were otherwise forgotten or pushed to the side.

PATSY was a strong fighter for women's rights. Her leadership in the fight for equality for women and girls in education and sports has made an everlasting impact on this country. The passage of Title IX has literally changed the lives of millions of young girls and women. It opened the doors to countless opportunities for women and girls and allowed us to dream bigger than we ever had before. It allowed more people to see women as Olympic athletes and competitors. It allowed parents to see their daughters as softball players and runners. It challenged school administrators and coaches to see the potential in female athletes and embrace it.

PATSY was a relentless fighter for low-income and poor families. She had great compassion for those who were struggling against the odds to work and provide for their families. She wasn't afraid to make her voice heard in standing up for fair treatment of women receiving welfare benefits, workers' rights and fair pay, and children who were lacking food or a good education. PATSY was a fearless fighter for the environment. She helped protect Hawaii's natural beauty in national parks and worked at the local level to help communities preserve their lands. PATSY was a lifelong fighter for civil rights. She knew what it meant to stand up in the face of adversity and she worked hard to break down barriers so those coming after her would instead experience justice and equality.

PATSY was tough and passionate. I can see her now shaking her small but mighty fist as she eloquently challenged an injustice. PATSY was a pioneer and a trailblazer. As we honor the memory of PATSY MINK today, we should also think about the future that she would want and work to achieve it. PATSY would want us to pass a Labor/HHS bill that truly leaves no child behind. She would want us to fully fund the Women's Education Equity Act. She wanted to see passage of a welfare bill that lifts women and children out of poverty, not just off the welfare rolls. PATSY wants us to make sure that all people have a fair chance.

Today, as I mourn with my colleagues and extend my condolences to her family and to the people of Hawaii, I honor the memory PATSY MINK and all that she stood for. And I deeply miss her beautiful smile.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I speak today in honor of the 42nd Anniversary of the Republic of Cyprus. It was on October 1st in 1960, that Cyprus became an independent republic after decades of British colonial rule.

I am very fortunate and privileged to represent Astoria, Queens—one of the largest and most vibrant communities of Greek and Cypriot Americans in this country.

It is truly one of my greatest pleasures as a Member of Congress to be able to participate in the life of this community, and the wonderful and vital Cypriot friends that I have come to know are one of its greatest rewards.

This year, Cyprus' Independence Day occurs at a time of great hope for the people of Cyprus and significant advances in U.S.-Cyprus relations.

Cyprus is currently the leading candidate country for membership in the European Union during the EU's next enlargement round. On October 9, the European Commission will issue its annual progress reports on all applicant countries. The EU's enlargement Commissioner, Gunther Verheugen, said on September 30 that Cyprus' progress report will be positive and will confirm that Cyprus meets the political and economic criteria for membership. The formal invitation to the 10 most advanced candidate countries, including Cyprus, is expected to be issued in December in Copenhagen, which would allow them to join the EU on January 1st, 2004.

On June 21, 2001, I joined my colleague, Representative MICHAEL BILIRAKIS in introducing HCONRES 164, a bill that expresses the sense of Congress that security, reconciliation, and prosperity for all Cypriots can be best achieved within the context of membership in the European Union which will provide significant rights and obligations for all Cypriots. This bill has 83 bipartisan cosponsors and passed unanimously in the Europe Subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee. I believe we must pass this bill on the House floor in order to voice support during a crucial period of major developments for Cyprus' EU bid.

The commemoration of Cyprus' Independence Day this year, as in the past 28 years, is clouded by the fact that 37 percent of the Mediterranean island nation's territory continues to be illegally occupied by the Turkish military forces, in violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions. But Cyprus remains committed to achieving a peaceful resolution of this tragic problem through negotiations.

United Nations-sponsored negotiations are ongoing in an effort to resolve the 28-year division of Cyprus under the framework of U.N. Security Council resolutions. The next round of meetings between the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Glafcos Clerides, and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, with U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, are scheduled for October 3–4 in New York. U.N. Secretary General Annan said on September 30 that talks to end the division of Cyprus will

continue even after the December 12 decision by the European Union, to accept Cyprus as a member. Mr. Annan stressed "we are going to continue our efforts and try to make progress as quickly as we can. If by the time of the accession the issues have not been resolved, I expect the talks to continue beyond the EU accession". The EU has made it clear for the past three years that a resolution of the Cyprus problem is not a precondition for Cyprus' EU accession and I support that viewpoint.

Cyprus and the United States have a great deal in common. We share a deep and abiding commitment to democracy, human rights, free markets, and the ideal and practice of equal justice under the law.

In fact, Cyprus was among the first nations to express its solidarity with the U.S. immediately following the September 11th terrorist attacks. Cyprus has taken many concrete and active steps to target the perpetrators, collaborators and financiers of terrorism. For example, Cyprus has endorsed and implemented all resolutions and decisions of the U.N. Security Council, the EU and other International Organizations pertaining to the fight against terrorism.

Unfortunately, Cyprus is not without its own difficult history. 37 percent of this nation is still occupied by a hostile foreign power, and it has been for more than 25 years.

On July 20, 1974, Turkey invaded Cyprus, and to this day continues to maintain an estimated 35,000 heavily armed troops. Nearly 200,000 Greek Cypriots, who fell victim to a policy of ethnic cleansing, were forcibly evicted from their homes and became refugees in their own country.

Every year, on or around July 20, I, along with my dear friend Representative BILIRAKIS, sponsor a Special Order to remember the anniversary of the Turkish invasion in a tradition that has become one of our proudest traditions.

Despite the hardships and trauma caused by the ongoing Turkish occupation, Cyprus has registered remarkable economic growth, and the people living in the Government-controlled areas enjoy one of the world's highest standards of living. Sadly, the people living in the occupied area continue to be mired in poverty.

In the times we are facing, it is clear that divisions among people create harmful, destructive environments. The U.S. has expressed its unwavering support for a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem and I wholeheartedly agree. The relationship between Cyprus and the United States is strong and enduring. We stand together celebrating democracy and freedom, hopeful that a peaceful solution will soon be negotiated and a united Cyprus will join the EU.

BLACK LUNG CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES ACT

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to sponsor legislation, on behalf of the Administration, which would consolidate all of the re-

sponsibility for the administration of the Black Lung Benefits Program under a single agency. This proposal was initially outlined in the President's FY 2003 Budget for the Department of Labor.

The Black Lung Benefits Program was enacted as part of the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, the first comprehensive Federal legislation to regulate health and safety conditions in the coal industry. The law created a temporary system to compensate victims of dust exposure in the mines with public funds administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA).

In 1972, the Act was amended to require the use of simplified interim eligibility for all claims filed with SSA and to transfer new claims to the Department of Labor (DOL) in 1973. The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs in DOL assumed responsibility for the processing and paying of new claims on July 1, 1973. Most of the claims filed prior to that date remained within the jurisdiction of SSA until 1997.

On September 26, 1997, officials from SSA and DOL signed a Memorandum of Understanding transferring responsibility for managing all active SSA Black Lung claims to DOL. This change was aimed at eliminating any confusion about which Federal agency handles the claims and enhancing customer service to all Black Lung beneficiaries. At present, DOL manages all Federal black lung claims, while formal appeals on Part B claims are referred to SSA. The Black Lung Consolidation of Administrative Responsibilities Act would simply transfer all of the responsibilities for the administration of claims under Part B of the Act to DOL, while retaining all regulations currently applicable to the beneficiaries' entitlements.

Besides improving administrative efficiency, this transfer of responsibilities will ensure the continuation of a high level of customer service to beneficiaries. Joint audits by the Office of the Inspector General of SSA and DOL have confirmed the high quality of claims-related services being provided by DOL. Last year, the University of Michigan released the results of a customer satisfaction survey of beneficiaries receiving services from DOL and found the highest level of customer satisfaction of any of the Federal benefits programs surveyed.

Finally, the legislation implements a long-standing recommendation by the Inspector General at DOL and SSA that the administrative responsibility for the Black Lung Benefits Act should be consolidated within DOL. This change would ensure the continuation of a high level of service to program beneficiaries, while eliminating confusion and duplication of administrative functions between the two agencies.

The Black Lung Consolidation of Administrative Responsibilities Act is simply common sense and good government. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

RECOGNIZING AMERICAN FAMILY INSURANCE

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to today to recognize American Family Insurance,

which was founded in Madison, Wisconsin 75 years ago today on October 3, 1927.

American Family Insurance was originally founded as Farmers Mutual by Herman Wittwer. Its mission was to sell auto insurance to low-risk farmers. The first policyholder paid \$15.22 for his annual premium, which was 25 percent less than the going rate. It did not take long for Farmers Mutual to become the fastest growing insurance company in Wisconsin. (As time went by, Farmers Mutual expanded its market and product line and changed its name to American Family Insurance.)

Today, American Family is Madison's largest private employer and largest company as measured by annual revenue. It provides jobs to 3,500 employees in Madison and 7,500 employees across 17 states. American Family Insurance is the tenth largest property/casualty insurance company in nation and the fourth largest mutual insurance company. At the ranking of 337, it is Dane County's only listing on the Fortune 500.

I am proud that through all of American Family's growth and expansion, the company has remained true to its Madison and Wisconsin roots. The company has shown its commitment to the area through its community giving and involvement. American Family donates more than \$1 million annually to groups and organizations that help enhance quality of life and provide opportunities for everyone in our communities.

Congratulations on 75 great years.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the chamber today during rollcall vote No. 427, No. 428, and No. 429. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 427, "yea" on rollcall vote No. 428 and "nay" on rollcall vote No. 429.

JOSEPH J. URBAN: PUSHING THE POLKA

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my very good friend, Joe Urban of Bay City, Michigan, for his induction into the Michigan State Polka Music Hall of Fame and for his many years of cultivating and publicizing polka music in our shared hometown. The polka has long been king in Bay City, especially among the members of our significant Polish and German communities, and Joe Urban has been a polka fan and promoter since he was a boy.

Although Joe never learned to play a musical instrument, he has been beating the proverbial drum on behalf of his fellow polka music enthusiasts for more than 40 years. In 1959, he began promoting polka for festivals at St. Hyacinth Catholic Church and for dances at Pulaski Hall in Bay City. Joe's Polish Circle dinnerdances became legendary in

the 1960s, featuring local bands and musicians such as Stan Drzewicki, Gene Kochaney, Pat Lepeak's Starliners and nearly every other polka band in the region. Later, out-of-town bands joined the line-up as polka music and dancing grew in popularity.

Since then, Joe's tremendous energy and enduring passion for the polka has been instrumental in keeping the music alive and flourishing in Bay City and beyond, particularly at Pulaski Hall. The list of bands that Joe has managed to bring to Bay City is a veritable "Who's Who" of the polka industry, including The Polish Kid, Tony Blazonczyk, Polkamotion Crusade, Lenny Golmulka and The Chicago Push and many others. In fact, Lenny Gemulka's retirement party was held at Pulaski Hall.

Over the years, Joe also has extended his polka promotion efforts throughout the state and across the country. He has attended events produced by the United States Polka Association and the International Polka Association. Of course, Joe's wife, Rita, and daughter, Jeanne, should also be commended for their support of Joe and his keen interest and involvement in anything and everything associated with the polka.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Joe Urban upon the occasion of his induction into the Michigan State Polka Music Hall of Fame. It is an appropriate and well-deserved honor for someone who has made so many contributions to ensure that generations to come will continue to stomp their feet and dance to the energetic beat of the polka well into the future.

EIGHTH AVENUE SENIOR CENTER 9TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to commemorate the 9th Anniversary Celebration of the Eighth Avenue Senior Center sponsored by the Brooklyn Chinese-American Association in my district.

Founded in 1988, the Brooklyn Chinese-American Association began as a small social services agency dedicated to providing assistance to the Asian American community. Since then, that community has blossomed with over 250,000 residents that form the heart of Brooklyn's Chinatown.

The B.C.A. has expanded with the Eighth Avenue Senior Center, which serves the community with daily meals, bilingual information, English as a Second Language classes, Citizenship classes, medical check-ups, and even field trips. Its membership is 1,800 and serves more than 200 senior citizens each day. Such dedication to this community should be commended.

On October 3, the Senior Center will host its Millennial Roundtable celebration in similar style, by pairing guests with 12 senior members aged 84 and older—a combined age of 1000 years. The Double Millennial Roundtable pairs guests with 23 members aged 87 years or older, for a combined age of 2000 years. This is a great tribute to the age, wisdom and contributions our senior citizens have made, and continue to make, to our community.

GENE AND POCO GERTLER

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the spirit of charity and two very good people in my district.

Gene and Poco Gertler joined us in Prescott just a few years ago, but they have made quite a difference for our community. While they came to enjoy retirement in Arizona, they ended up working harder than they ever imagined—not for themselves, but to improve the lives of other Arizonans.

One day, while cleaning out closets for the winter, they decided to donate their surplus clothes to the citizens of the Hopi reservation 250 miles north of Prescott. And, since there was extra room in the pickup truck, Gene sent an e-mail to 21 neighbors and friends, giving them the opportunity to add their contributions.

Well, instead of the few bags of clothing Gene and Poco expected, neighbors showed up with over 600 pounds of donations—enough that they had to rent a trailer. Many of the donations came from families the Gertlers didn't know, but who had heard about the trip by word of mouth.

Word continued to spread, and the Gertlers' one-time visit to the reservation became a regular shuttle. Furniture and other household items joined the clothes, and soon there was too much for the pickup and trailer. It seemed like every load was bigger than the last. Many people would be overwhelmed, or say, "I've done my part." Gene and Poco bought a bigger truck and a bigger trailer and kept on hauling.

The years bring new challenges to all of us, and sadly, Gene and Poco have found that they are no longer able to carry on their work. But that wasn't until they had rounded up and personally delivered over 25,000 pounds—yes, over twelve tons—of clothing, furniture, and other assistance for Arizona's Native Americans. All for no remuneration other than knowing they'd helped keep other people warm.

The Bible says, "By their works shall ye know them." We sure know about Gene and Poco. And we are proud to call them our neighbors.

HELP EFFICIENT, ACCESSIBLE, LOW-COST, TIMELY HEALTH CARE ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. JEFF FLAKE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, today I voted "no" on final passage of H.R. 4600, the Help Efficient, Accessible, Low-cost, and Timely Healthcare (HEALTH) Act. My vote was a difficult one, but after consulting with both supporters and opponents of the bill, I was not convinced that the federal government should preempt state law in this area.

Those supporting this bill have made some compelling arguments as to why Congress should step in and institute these reforms.

They cite the national nature of insurance plans, whereby a doctor in Arizona might have to pay more for malpractice insurance due to an over-the-top jury award in Texas. They also note that, as doctors close up shop or stop providing high-risk care in specialties such as emergency medicine and obstetrics and gynecology, patients are forced to cross state lines in order to seek out treatment. We have all watched with dismay as hospitals have been forced to shut their doors and doctors have opted to treat patients without malpractice insurance due to the high costs of premiums. Certainly, the trial attorneys who line their pockets with egregious fees aren't suffering as a result of the mess they've made with unscrupulous lawsuits. These arguments only underscore an already evident need for the states to pursue medical malpractice reforms. However, as one who believes firmly in federalism, I am unwilling to support legislation that would, in effect, preempt the constitution of the state of Arizona, which prohibits caps on damages.

The natural evolution of health care delivery suggests that a federal solution such as H.R. 4600 may one day be necessary. Even today, we need tort reform badly. It's up to the states to begin that process, and I plan to be part of those efforts. The states should follow California's example, which has been an undeniable success over the past 25 years.

HONORING THE FEMINIST MAJORITY FOUNDATION AND MS. MAG-AZINE

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a leader in the movement to establish equality for women in the United States—the Feminist Majority Foundation.

Co-founded by Peg Yorkin and Eleanor Smeal, the Feminist Majority Foundation has been instrumental in the fight to create gender equality, eradicate domestic violence and promote feminist women and men as they seek elected office across the country.

Yorkin's involvement with feminist causes can be traced back to 1977, when she was elected as a delegate from California to the National Women's Conference. In 1986, she worked with Eleanor Smeal, then the president of the National Organization for Women to produce NOW's 20th Anniversary show, and in 1987, the two joined to found the Feminist Majority Foundation.

Nineteen ninety-one was a banner year for the Feminist Majority, which received a historic \$10 million gift to ensure a legacy of empowerment for young women. The first endowment made was a drive to make the so-called abortion pill RU-486 available to women.

That year also saw sexual harassment propelled to new heights as Clarence Thomas was vetted for a spot on the U.S. Supreme Court. Testimony by Anita Hill, coupled with the Senate's treatment of her and her allegations of sexual harassment, prompted the Feminist Majority to open the Sexual Harassment Hotline to provide information and help to harassment victims.

The groundbreaking efforts of the Feminist Majority continued, and in 2001 the organization bought a building in Beverly Hills to house

the Foundation and its new enterprise—the editorial offices of Ms. Magazine, which the Feminist Majority acquired in January 2002.

On Sunday, October 6, 2002, the Feminist Majority Foundation will open its new offices. Although the organization's location may have changed, it and Ms. Magazine's commitment remains the same—to advance the women's equality cause in the United States.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this remarkable foundation.

A CENTURY OF SERVICE—SAN MATEO HIGH SCHOOL CELEBRATES 100 YEARS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues in the Congress to join me in marking a century of service as San Mateo High School celebrates its 100th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, a century ago, the city of San Mateo and the rest of the Peninsula looked dramatically different than they do today. At its creation, the first high school in the San Mateo Union High School District required only three teachers to educate the fourteen students who attended the school, which was housed in a three-bedroom cottage. During the next twenty-five years of its existence, San Mateo High School moved three times, finally settling into its present location on Delaware Street, in San Mateo, California, in 1927.

Like the rest of the Peninsula, the school has witnessed exceptional growth during the last one hundred years, and today San Mateo High School boasts an enrollment of 1,425 ethnically and socially diverse students. It is that remarkable diversity, that is a major part of what makes San Mateo High School a great institution of learning. According to the most recent figures, the school includes African American, Hispanic, Caucasian, Filipino, Asian American, Pacific Islander, and Native American students.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to this melting pot of American students, San Mateo High School's student body also includes many international students. For many years the school participated in the American Field Service's exchange student program. This program facilitates international understanding by sending American students to study abroad, and bringing foreign students to study in the United States. A testimony of the success of San Mateo High School's commitment to the benefits of diversity is the fact that at one time the student body was comprised of individuals from 80 different nations. This diversity certainly enriched the educational experience of the pupils and fostered international understanding among its students. As Jacqueline McEvoy, who became the school's 13th principal in 2000, commented, "it was like walking into a microcosm of the world."

Mr. Speaker, San Mateo High School and its students have also established an outstanding record of community service. The school was the recipient of international recognition when the Guinness Book of World Records certified that the 214,713 pounds of food collected by the students at the school was the largest food drive ever put together by

a non-charitable organization. This extraordinary feat is testament to the intelligence, drive, determination, and commitment to service of the students that make up San Mateo High School.

Mr. Speaker, during the past century, San Mateo High School has actively pursued and achieved excellence in academic, vocational, performing arts, and athletic programs. It has provided countless opportunities for the enrichment of students on the Peninsula and around the globe. I am greatly honored to have the privilege of representing this excellent institution in the United States Congress. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 100th anniversary of San Mateo High School.

HELP EFFICIENT, ACCESSIBLE, LOW COST, TIMELY HEALTH CARE ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 2002

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 4600, the HEALTH Act of 2002. While this legislation should address the skyrocketing costs of medical malpractice insurance it is really a huge tort reform bill that threatens to weaken patient protections. This legislation goes well beyond medical malpractice. It would not only place restrictions on the ability of individuals to receive compensation when they are injured by the negligent conduct of health care providers. But it would also include, defective medical products, tainted prescription drugs, and claims against HMO's and health insurance companies.

This legislation would preempt current state law regarding the statute of limitations for actions. During my time in the Minnesota House of Representatives, I supported legislation that lengthened the statute of limitations for medical malpractice cases to four years. H.R. 4600 would require lawsuits to be filed within three years of the date of injury or only one year after discovery. We must have a longer statute of limitations to help protect individuals who have diseases with long incubation periods.

For example, a patient who contracts HIV from mishandled blood, but does not show symptoms until three years later, could not seek remedy for this gross injustice under this new law. A patient who has a medical device implanted and years later the device fails due to a part defect, will not be able to seek remedy under this new law. These patients deserve the same protections any other individuals who have been injured by other forms of negligence.

The overly broad scope of this bill sets a dangerous new precedent. We should not prevent individuals from seeking remedy for their injuries by allowing medical manufacturers who obtain FDA approval, FDA "pre-market approval" or "are generally recognized as safe effective" to be exempted from liability. We should absolutely not be preempting states' HMO reform laws that have allowed patients to sue for wrongful actions.

I have heard from doctors the challenges they face over the significant increases in

medical liability insurance premiums. I am concerned that additional costs make it more difficult for physicians to stay in practice, however, this legislation does not address the real problem. This bill does nothing to fix the increasing cost of insurance premiums and goes far beyond its stated purpose of reducing the costs of malpractice insurance, while compromising the health and safety of patients.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD TELLER ON THE OCCASION OF THE 50TH AN- NIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NA- TIONAL LABORATORY

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished American, a renowned scientist, a national icon, and a resident of the distinguished 14th Congressional District, Dr. Edward Teller.

Hailed as one of the most thoughtful statesmen of science and recognized by his scientific colleagues as one of the most imaginative and creative physicists alive, Edward Teller has led an extraordinary career. Born into a Jewish family on January 15, 1908 in Budapest, Hungary, Edward Teller grew up during a particularly turbulent time in Hungarian history when a virulently anti-semitic fascist dictator ruled the country. Edward Teller left his homeland in 1926 to study in Germany and received his Ph.D. in theoretical physics from the University of Leipzig in 1930. Soon after the rise of Hitler, Edward Teller left Germany and immigrated to the United States to take a teaching position at George Washington University and pursue his research in quantum mechanics. The rest as they say, "is history."

Dr. Teller has led one of the most distinguished careers in science. Most widely known for his significant contributions to the first demonstration of thermonuclear energy, Dr. Teller also made enormous contributions to quantum theory, molecular physics and astrophysics. Since the early 1950's, Dr. Teller has been concerned with national defense. He served as a member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (1956 to 1958) and was Chairman of the first Nuclear Reaction Safeguard Committee. Dr. Teller also served as Associate Director at the new Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory from 1954 to 1958 and became Director in 1958.

Edward Teller has earned numerous honors . . . the Albert Einstein Award, the Enrico Fermi Award, the Harvey Prize from the Technion-Israel Institute, and the National Medal of Science.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Edward Teller on the occasion of the 50th anniversary celebration of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory which he helped found. We're a better, more scientifically advanced, and safer nation because of Dr. Teller and his extraordinary accomplishments.

CARSON'S QUESTION OF
PRIVILEGE**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong support of Ms. CARSON's resolution and my even stronger support of Amtrak. As Ms. CARSON's resolution recognizes, Amtrak provided a vital transportation alternative during the weeks and months following the attacks of September 11th. The importance of Amtrak, however, goes far beyond simply providing an alternative mode of transportation in times of crisis. Amtrak serves more than 500 stations in 46 states, provides employment to thousands of workers, and provides a significant economic impact to small communities throughout the country.

Specifically, in my state of New Mexico the most recent figures show that New Mexico Amtrak ridership totaled 95,278 passengers. Amtrak also employed 63 New Mexicans totaling wages of \$3.62 million. Three Amtrak routes run through New Mexico; the Southwest Chief route, the Texas Eagle route, and the Sunset Limited route. All three of these lines are of vital importance to the number of small communities through which they run. Communities such as Raton, Las Vegas, and Gallup, all three of which are in the 3d Congressional District, which I represent, depend heavily on the Amtrak passengers to bring their dollars to these local economies. Without Amtrak, these communities would experience devastating economic hits that would threaten the very existence of these wonderful places.

That is why it is so important that we provide Amtrak with the level of funding they have requested—the level of funding they deem necessary to maintain and improve their existing services. The President's request of \$521 million will result in a severe cutback of Amtrak's services, which will, in turn, result in a devastating impact on the communities that Amtrak currently serves. I urge my colleagues to not only support Ms. CARSON's resolution, but also support an increase to \$1.2 billion of funding for Amtrak.

TRIBUTE TO TAYLOR BOWMAN

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Taylor Bowman, of Fort Mill, South Carolina, who was named a top youth volunteer this year by The Prudential Spirit of Community Awards, a nationwide program honoring young people for outstanding acts of volunteerism. The awards program, now in its seventh year, is conducted by Prudential Financial in partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals. A record 28,000 high school and middle level students submitted applications for this year's program.

Taylor, who graduated from Fort Mill High School this year, developed and led a mentoring program that paired high school athletes with potential at-risk students from a local elementary school.

When Taylor first began tutoring a new student from Puerto Rico in his mother's third-grade class, he was reminded of "a turtle with his head in his shell trying to forget about the world outside." But as he worked with him each week, Taylor said, "I saw the turtle come out of his shell."

Soon, other teachers were asking Taylor for help with their limited-English and academically challenged students, but he knew he didn't have enough time to help everyone. So, after getting permission from his coach and the elementary school principal, Taylor recruited 37 members of his high school cross-country team and other friends to become mentors, as well. He also applied for grant money to purchase incentive rewards and fund a hot dog picnic, Christmas party, and other activities.

The success of the first year convinced Taylor that other schools could also benefit from the program, and he began recruiting other volunteer schools and teams. "It took a lot of time and effort," Taylor says, "but it was worth it. Life is much better when you take time to help a child."

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join the Prudential Spirit of Community Awards in recognizing Taylor Bowman as one of South Carolina's top youth volunteers.

TRIBUTE TO REV. DONALD F.
DEVOS**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Rev. Donald F. DeVos, president of the Detroit Rescue Mission Ministries (DRMM), who peacefully left this world on Saturday afternoon, September 28, 2002.

Don dedicated his life to serving the least, the last, and the lost. I witnessed this firsthand as late as March of this year when I met with Don in my office. He was here in Washington, 81 years old, resplendent in his attire, walking the marble halls of Congress strongly advocating on behalf of Michigan's at-risk and abused youth.

Don brought tremendous vision, leadership, grace and love to his work. He came to the Mission in 1990 to just "help out" and two years later he became the organization's president. When Don arrived, the Mission quietly operated on a small budget, with few facilities, and a narrow focus in the city. Under Don's strong leadership, the Mission expanded its services and has become the largest provider to the homeless and addicted in southeast Michigan.

In 1998, Don DeVos was awarded Executive of the Year by United Way Community Services. A year earlier, the City of Detroit awarded the Detroit Rescue Mission Ministries Agency of the Year. Today, the Mission has an \$8 million budget, operates facilities in 18 locations throughout the Metro area, including Highland Park and Howell. The Mission successfully transforms the lives of gang members, drug addicts, prostitutes, juvenile offenders, and the homeless with time-tested, cost-effective programs, and through the power of the Living Gospel. The Mission's programs,

which include drug treatment, transitional housing, education, job training, and youth assistance, have a combined success rate of 77 percent.

Don would often say that his most satisfying moments came when he would meet someone who held out his or her hand and said, "Mr. DeVos, I went through your program and it changed my life!" It occurred at his favorite lunch spot, Mario's restaurant; on the street outside his office on the notorious Cass Corridor; even the doorman to Don's apartment building was once a Mission resident. This is Don's legacy.

While Don's energy and inspiration came from above, the person who gave him daily encouragement and strength was his beloved wife, Betty, who passed away last year. Losing his life-long partner was difficult for Don. Now they are together again.

Don was a graduate of Union High School in Grand Rapids. After graduating in 1942 from the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago he served in the U.S. Navy. Beginning in 1944, Don worked with Christian leaders throughout the world, including the Rev. Billy Graham, to found Youth for Christ International and to direct public relations for other faith-based international organizations, including World Vision and Global Concern. Before coming to the Mission, he founded a long-term residential treatment program in Texas for young substance abusers that has changed the lives of thousands of boys and girls.

In Don's office hangs a beautiful motto that reads, "The will of God will never lead you where the grace of God cannot keep you." The greatest thing I can say about Don is that he lived every day of his life by this sacred promise.

Don DeVos died one year, one month, and one day after his beloved wife, Betty.

DISSENTING VIEWS ON CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMISSION
ON CHINA ANNUAL REPORT**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Executive Commission on China released its inaugural report today. I am one of nine commissioners from the House. Because of my concerns that this report inadequately addresses the Government of China's continuing human rights abuses, I could not vote to support it. I want to share with our colleagues my dissenting views on the report.

DISSENTING VIEW

While this first report by the Congressional Executive Commission on China (CECC) contains some worthwhile recommendations and observations on the continued human rights abuses in the People's Republic of China, I do not believe it sufficiently describes and addresses the degree to which these human rights abuses can be laid at the feet of the Government of China.

In a recent letter to all CECC commissioners, human rights advocate Harry Wu outlined several human rights issues in China that should have been included or discussed with more vigor and analysis in this report. I share in Mr. Wu's analysis.

For example, the section of the report on village elections gives the impression that

the practice of village elections may be a positive development in a transition to democracy in China, without seriously analyzing whether or not the Communist Party may use village elections as a method of establishing control in the rural regions. The report says that "critics of the process say that the Communist Party manipulates the outcome[s]", but it does not adequately assert that China's rulers may use village elections as part of a strategy to maintain control.

On another matter which Mr. Wu raises, it is perplexing that the report fails to reflect the debate this year in Congress and in the Bush Administration about China's planned birth policy, particularly regarding whether or not the Administration would withhold funding from the United Nations Population Control Fund. This important issue is not addressed in this, the first, report of the commission and is conspicuous by its absence. The commission recently held a hearing on this subject, and I believe the report should address in detail China's planned birth policy.

Similarly, I agree with Mr. Wu that the report fails to discuss China's state-sponsored harvesting and trafficking of prisoners' organs, where a common thief can be executed in order for his organs to be sold for transplanting. Can you imagine being imprisoned for a minor offense and ending up being shot in the head and having your kidneys or corneas removed to be sold? Congress has held numerous hearings on this issue and the news media has written about this issue, but the report fails to discuss this horrible practice.

I also believe the recommendations on religious freedom should be stronger. While these recommendations may be well-intentioned, they lack the necessary depth of discussion in addressing the Chinese Government's continued persecution of believers of all faiths—Roman Catholics, Protestants, Falun Gong practitioners, Muslim Uighurs, and Tibetan Buddhists.

Furthermore, I am concerned that this commission may not be willing to be a direct advocate on behalf of human rights and religious freedom, through letters or conversations with Chinese officials.

As I stated at a commission hearing this year, this panel should follow the model of the Helsinki Commission and be vocal in its advocacy for individual cases and human rights in general. I agree with John Kamm, president of the Dui Hua religious freedom organization, who has done more than almost anyone I know for human rights in China, who said at a commission hearing, "The model should be the Helsinki Commission . . . I foresee a day when this commission . . . is an arsenal of human rights."

The Helsinki Commission does not hesitate to write directly to leaders of member countries advocating human rights and religious freedom. The Helsinki Commission has done more than almost any other entity to bring freedom, hope and democracy to the former Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc countries. The CECC ought to follow this successful model. But, clearly, this has not yet occurred, and it is almost as if the CECC is afraid that it will offend the China Government.

If I were a prisoner in China today, I wonder if I would have the same amount of trust and hope in the CECC to take up my case with Chinese officials as Soviet dissidents had in the Helsinki Commission, which was a tireless advocate with officials in the former Soviet Union.

While there are those of us on the commission on differing sides of the China PNTR issue, I am concerned with the perception that many of the commission's staff are

more skilled in the areas of business and trade than in the area of human rights. As the law that created the CECC states, monitoring China's compliance on respecting human rights is a primary task of the commission. I believe the commission's efforts would be enhanced if staff expertise were more balanced, especially to include more staff who have the passion for promoting human rights in China. While I know that the commission staff is composed of competent and skilled professionals, and they are people of integrity, I have been very disappointed with their shortcomings in human rights and religious freedom advocacy.

For the reasons outlined above, I believe this report has some serious gaps in its coverage of human rights in China and I cannot sign the report.

This commission was created with a mandate to promote human rights in China. Unfortunately, I do not see this happening. Human rights organizations have expressed similar concerns to me and some have even questioned whether the commission should continue to exist. I have similar questions regarding the continued viability of the commission.

Lastly, an observation: the fundamental problem in China in regard to the government's human rights abuses and restriction on human liberty is not the "law" in China, but the "regime" in China. The root problem in China is not just a faulty legal system, but a corrupt, totalitarian, oppressive, communist ruling regime that consistently violates human rights and religious freedom of its own citizens—Roman Catholics, Protestants, Falun Gong practitioners, Muslim Uighurs, Tibetan Buddhists or almost anyone who strives to worship and live with liberty.

RECOGNIZING ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 175TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 2002

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 175th Anniversary of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Eggertsville, New York.

Throughout this coming weekend, parishioners will gather for a variety of celebrations to honor this milestone, and dedicate recent building renovations.

First incorporated on December 18, 1827, St. Paul's was founded by Rev. Vincent Phillip Meyerhoffer, a Hungarian immigrant who served as a Chaplain in the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the Napoleonic wars. Rev. Meyerhoffer came to Buffalo in 1819, and founded St. Paul's in order to serve the area's German-speaking population.

Mr. Speaker, since its inception, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church has been an important part of the spiritual and of civic life of our community; and I ask that this Congress join me in wishing the clergy and parishioners of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church our sincerest best wishes on its 175th Anniversary celebration.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE PATSY T. MINK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in sadness at the passing of my colleague and friend PATSY MINK.

But I also rise in great joy and gratitude as I reflect on the paths she cleared for so many people.

PATSY MINK blazed trails for women and people of color. She was a stalwart progressive voice and aggressive leader on issues important to the American people.

She is known all over this great country for her work on minority affairs and equal rights. Various groups have called her an inspirational role model for students and an "American political trailblazer extraordinaire." The National Organization for Women called her a valiant champion.

One of her greatest successes was the passage of Title IX, which she sponsored. Title IX literally leveled the playing field for women in academics and athletics, bringing countless women into athletics in high schools and colleges and universities, and helping to fuel the successes of many professional women's teams today.

PATSY MINK's biggest fans were also her most important fans—the people she represented in Congress for 24 years, as well as the Hawaii Legislature and the Honolulu City Council, where she consistently advocated on behalf of and delivered for her constituents. This tireless work explains why her local papers described her as "a true champion of the people."

While there are words in honor of her vibrant life in service to the American people, perhaps the most fitting tribute is to strive to capture her extraordinary spirit in this great House as we continue the critical work she devoted her life to achieving—expanding job and education opportunities for women, promoting peace in our troubled world, and fighting for social justice.

My own special memory of PATSY was of the annual gift of chocolate covered macadamia nuts she gave Members of Congress from her native Hawaii. She was not only thoughtful, she was an all around class act.

Mr. Speaker, we all came to Congress to help better the lives of people we represent. We fight hard everyday to achieve results that will improve the quality of life for people in our hometowns. But few can claim the results that PATSY MINK delivered for the people of Hawaii. She is an inspiration to all of us. While being a role model for so many young people in Hawaii and across the nation, she is also a role model for each of us.

God bless her distinguished career in public service. And may God bless her family.